

RUSSIANS RALLYING TO DEFEND NATION, SAYS PETROGRAD

But London Declares It Is
Only Camouflage Of
Bolshevik

RESOLVED TO YIELD

Maximalists Fear Rising
Against Own Rule Owing
To German Threat

50,000 VOLUNTEERS

Units Raised To Resist
Teutons If They Con-
tinue Advance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 24.—The Bolshevik News Agency declares that the appeal of the Council of Commissaries, cabled on the 22nd, has caused an outburst of enthusiasm and the enrollment of large numbers of volunteers has begun. No fewer than 50,000 will be under arms in a few days, besides the soldiers who desire to fight.

Special Socialist regiments are being formed from the Estonian, Lettish and Muscovite regiments in Petrograd, while many women wish to take arms against the Germans and the supporters of General Kaledin. The same is happening in Kiev, Moscow and Pskov.

The General Staff of the Petrograd district has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the city and announcing that all thieves, counter-revolutionary agitators, German spies and others rising against the Government are to be shot, as well as persons convicted of concealing provisions or disobeying the order to report to the General Staff all the provisions in the city for purchase at a fixed price. Every unauthorized possessor of explosives must hand them over to the local Soviet under penalty of being outlawed. Newspapers must verify news regarding the Government or from the theater of war under penalty of the suppression of the newspaper and the arrest of the staff.

Lenin For Peace
The Maximalist leader Lenin strongly urges the acceptance of the German terms. He says that the army absolutely refuses to fight and he will not remain in the Government a moment if "the policy of phrases" obtains the upper hand.

The Bolshevik authorities are trying to avert a popular outbreak against them, as the result of the German advance, by issuing statements declaring that the advance is merely a question of raids by German foraging parties and publishing details of the shooting of German soldiers who refused to march.

Simultaneously they declare that bourgeois agents and scribblers are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Germans to abolish the Soviet authority. Such bourgeois must be compelled to work at the defenses.

At a meeting of the Soviet Parliament, Sverdlov, the chairman, drew the attention of the members to the demonstrations in the Nevsky Prospect against the Government and said that the members of the Soviet Executive must be armed in self-defense.

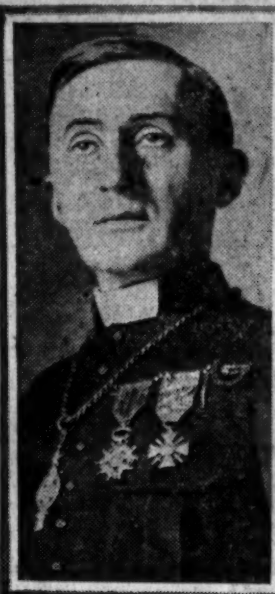
Krylenko For Armistice
The Maximalist Commander in Chief, Krylenko, has telegraphed to the German General Staff requesting a renewal of the armistice in view of Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace terms.

The Bolshevik claim that the Soviet forces have captured Rostoff. At the sitting of the Executive Soviet at Taurida Palace at which the German terms were accepted, Lenin, urging their acceptance, said that Russia's position was hopeless and this peace must be accepted as a respite to enable preparation for a decisive resistance to the bourgeoisie and imperialism. He concluded: "The proletarians of the whole world will come to our aid and then we shall renew the fight."

Martoff, the leader of the Internationalists, contended that the

(Continued on Page 11)

French Priest Tells Of Field Of Battle



FATHER GILES CABANEL.

Father Giles Benjamin Cabanel, who for three years administered to dying poilus, has arrived in the United States for a lecture tour. The heroic priest was decorated seven times for bravery. While under fire and gas attacks he supplied the spiritual wants of the brave men who fell for their country.

730 BODIES RECOVERED IN HONGKONG DISASTER

Several Foreigners Included
Among Dead; Many Charred
Beyond Recognition

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 27.—573 charred trunks have been counted and all of them laid out on a green, now reduced to cinders, for identification.

In all, the recognisable remains of 730 human beings have been sorted out. The saddest scenes are being witnessed as a large number of men and women are proceeding with work of identification.

The Sanitary Department is arranging for the burial of all unidentified Chinese and Portuguese in Mount Caroline Cemetery. The Japanese are conducting their own burial arrangements.

Among the persons known to have perished are Peter Gandall, an American; a Chinese clerk in the Gas Company; Mr. J. L. M. Rosario, of Connell Bros.; his wife, two sisters-in-law and son, and also the Comptroller of Connell Bros.; Mr. L. L. Xavier, the manager, and Mr. M. J. Coelho, of the Hongkong Printing Press; Mr. A. Ritchie; Mr. Aureliano Jorge, a well-known resident of Macao, and Mr. Fung Lok-yuen, second shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and his wife.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has lost five of its Chinese employees. Among other persons who have been identified are Mr. David Marshall, an apprentice in the Dock Company; Mr. Joao Barros, the interpreter at the American Consulate; Mr. Eduardo Pereira, a clerk in the Mercantile Bank; F. Seto Joe Rodrigues, a school boy, and Ah Wee (?) a Race course official.

Further racing has been abandoned. The Filipino violinist at the Victoria Theater and his wife perished.

It is learned officially that twenty Japanese were injured, eleven burnt to death and two or three are missing. Among the dead are Mr. K. Ueyefuki, the manager of the Tokio Hotel, and Z. Fukuda, a clerk in the Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaleha.

News that their entire office staff, including the foreign manager, Mr. J. M. Rozira, has been wiped out by the Hongkong racecourse disaster, was received here yesterday by Connell Brothers.

Mr. R. C. Burdin, auditor for the Hongkong branch of the company, who happened to be in Shanghai, left last night for home following receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Burdin telling of the fatalities.

The Weather

Cloudy and overcast. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.2 and the minimum 38.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.5 and 38.9.

Monarchy Restoration Again Is Dominant Issue; May Come At Any Time

Coup Being Held Back Principally By Russian Developments; Cabals Active In North; Hsuan Tung To Be 'Hereditary President'?

The wild welter that is Chinese politics has resolved itself into one question: How soon will the third restoration of the monarchy come?

That it is under way cannot any longer be doubted. There have rumors of it for many weeks, but they have been dismissed as just the usual rumors. But there is now definite ground for saying that there is a small and powerful clique working in the north to bring about the restoration. And it may come at any time.

In fact, there were reports with considerable authenticity that the coup was set for last Monday, the Lantern Festival Day, a propitious day for political ventures such as the establishment of dynasties. And the reason it did not come then, it is said, the reason why it may be delayed for some little time longer, is the fear that has been cast into Peking by the Russian developments. For with the political and military sophistication characteristic of the Northern officialdom graduated from the Manchu school there are now frantic visions in Peking of Germans marching triumphantly across Siberia into Peking, Tientsin and other points east and west.

It is this that is giving the monarchists pause, and the fact that in the eyes of the foreign Powers there would be small face for a monarchy born with the Far East in the precarious situation it will be in if peace between Russia and Germany is concluded. But it will not give them pause long.

A private message from Tientsin last night said that Hsu Shih-chang and Li Ching-hai were busily working in Tientsin rounding up supporters. And there are known to be several Northern men now in Shanghai for the same purpose.

It is to be borne in mind that Liang Shih-yi, arch-monarchist, is now free and it is reported that he has left and is reported to be in the north. The Chiao-tung clique will support the move is doubtless. Among the emissaries who have been in and about Shanghai is Yang Shih-chi, an old official under the Manchus. He spent several days with Lu Yung-hsian, the Shanghai Defence Commissioner—who is himself far from unaware of the developments—then went to Chekiang, where he saw Yang Shan-teh, Tsuchun and Peiyang supporter, and is now on his way back to Peking. Much hinges on the position of Tuan Chi-jui. There is one story to the effect

Chang Tso-lin Starts March To Capital

A Peking telegram early this morning brought news that Chang Tso-lin, the Tsuchun of Fengtien, who seized the arms delivered by the Japanese at Chinyangtao for the Chinese government, is marching toward Peking with a considerable armed force. He has already reached Shanhaikuan. He declares his intention is to force President Feng Kuo-chang to dismiss Li Shun, but it is thought his purpose is more than that. Chang is an adherent of Tuan Chi-jui and a monarchist.

President Feng has wired Chang protesting against his action and demanding an explanation.

that Tuan has been the only obstacle in the way of the coup for the last two weeks; that it was planned to come shortly after China New Year's and that only Tuan's final refusal to come in held it back. How Tuan stands now nobody professes to know. And the monarchists are reluctant to go ahead under the threat of Tuan's again coming out as the savior of the Republic.

As for Feng Kuo-chang, it can be said that his position is of no great importance. It is well recognized that Feng is powerless. He is now a virtual prisoner in Peking. The nipping of his budding plans for a sortie to Hankow ten days ago fairly well indicated that.

This monarchist coup, if the coup comes now it will not be with the opera bouffe accompaniments of Chang Hsuan's bizarre venture of last July. It will have far stronger support and it will last more than nine days. And the chaos there has been in the last few months will give the monarchists a show of plausibility.

There is considerable speculation as to the form the monarchy will take. One report is that it will not be a monarchy, but that Hsuan Tung will be made "Hereditary President"—a sort of 13th King Shih-chang as a virtual regent. It would be a properly fantastic flip to a thoroughly fantastic year in China.

AMERICAN TROOPS PIERCE GERMAN LINES IN RAID

Penetrate Trenches And Take
Prisoners In Chemin Des
Dames Sector

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France states that an American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector, in conjunction with a trench patrol and under French command, penetrated the German lines on Saturday morning for a few hundred yards and captured two officers, twenty men and one machine-gun.

There has been a lively artillery bombardment in the American sector northwest of Tour (? Toul) for several days, where the enemy has strengthened his artillery.

CHINA TO SEND TROOPS TOWARDS SIBERIA

20,000 Men Ordered To Heilung-
kiang To Guard Frontier
Against Germans

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 27.—Almost the whole attention of the Government is now transferred from the problem of the South to the situation in Russia, which is causing it alarm.

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday it was decided to despatch 20,000 troops to Heilungkiang in case of emergencies.

The Military Governor of Sinkiang reports that the Russians and Germans are intriguing with the Mohammedians with a view to causing disturbances and he requests the Government not to issue passports to travellers in his province and to send reinforcements and munitions without delay.

Other authorities in the frontier provinces send similar reports.

'Angel Of Italian Army' Visits U. S.



COUNTESS MAZZUCHELLI.

Countess Cluitta Mazzuchelli, wife of the Italian Consul-General at Rheims, France, has arrived in the United States to collect funds to purchase fifteen ambulances for the hospitals in which she is interested. During the bombardment of Rheims the Countess and three other women nursed more than 3,000 wounded poilus. The Countess returned to Italy when that Government entered the world war and was appointed head of twenty-seven military hospitals on the Italian front. Through her deeds of mercy the Countess became known to the Italian soldiers as "The Angel of Italy."

Ratepayers To Consider Taking Over Waterworks

Question Of Municipal Control Raised By Company's
Plan To Increase Capital

The question of whether the Shanghai Waterworks shall come under Municipal ownership and control will come before the Ratepayers at the coming annual meeting.

This important issue is raised by the Waterworks Company's proposal to increase its capital from £400,000 to £1,000,000, a resolution to which effect has been announced for consideration at an extraordinary general meeting to be held March 28. The resolution would provide for the creation of an additional 30,000 shares at £20 each, of which the directors intend issuing 3,000 immediately to meet necessary expenditures. The following concerning the proposal is stated in this week's Municipal Gazette:

"The Council considers that this proposed increase of capital makes it desirable that the question of the acquisition of the Company's undertaking, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 9 of the Waterworks Agreement of 1905, should now be seriously considered, as, in its opinion, it might prove preferable that the water supply of Shanghai should be managed by the Council on behalf of the community, rather than by a London Company which has its shareholders—many of whom reside in England—as well as the public, to consider. Such acquisition will become more and more difficult and costly with each further increase in the Company's capital.

"It appears that the proceeds of the 3,000 shares, which it is proposed to issue immediately, are required to meet certain necessary expenditure on new pumping plant, filter beds, reservoirs and extension of mains and that such issue must therefore be authorized unless the money required can be provided by borrowing. If it is the desire of the ratepayers that the proportion of the Council's shareholding should not be diminished, it will be necessary for the Council to subscribe for its proportionate allotment."

"But if the ratepayers wish that the acquisition of the Waterworks under-

taking should be proceeded with in the near future, then it appears undesirable that the Council should support the proposed increase of capital by the creation of no less than 30,000 additional shares. An amendment to the proposal may accordingly be necessary limiting the proposed increase in capital to the 3,000 shares immediately required.

"In view, however, of the importance of this question and of the interests involved, an expression of the views of the ratepayers thereon will be sought by the Council at the forthcoming annual meeting of ratepayers."

The Council at the present time holds a total of 2,470 shares in the Company, or approximately one-eighth of the authorized and issued capital. The capital of the Company was raised from £144,000 to £327,000 in 1905 and again increased to £400,000 in 1915.

The right of purchase of the Company's holdings is extended to the Council by the Waterworks Agreement of 1905, Clause 9 of which reads:

"The Council shall be entitled at any time after March 18, 1911, and after giving one year's notice in writing of its intention so to do to purchase the Company's business and undertaking and all the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects belonging to the Company for such sum as may be agreed upon or as shall in default of agreement be fixed by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Clause 12 hereof. Provided that a clause be inserted in every contract or agreement entered into by the Company for the supply of water to any consumer that such contract or agreement may be determined on the purchases by the Council of the undertaking."

WHAT HAVE THEY GOT?

(From the Mixed Court report in the Municipal Gazette)

On January 5 the Senior Consul notified the Court that the Consular Body had appointed Mr. Tsang Chang-yung to be Assistant Magistrate and had elected Messrs. G. P. Byrne, P. Grant Jones, M. F. Perkins and G. Roe as Assessors to sit in Chinese Civil Cases.

As a precautionary measure the entire Mixed Court Staff were vaccinated on January 9 by the Court Medical Officer.

Attempt Made On Life Of Chen Pi-kwang

Minister Of Navy Of Southern
Government Seriously
Wounded In Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 27.—The China Mail reports that Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, was fired at last night on the East Bund, in Canton, and seriously wounded in the breast. The would-be assassin escaped.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS TO SUBMIT TERMS TO GERMAN PARTY

New Memorandum Of War
Aims Drafted At Lon-
don Conference

TO MEET ENEMY

Decide To Call Gathering
To Be Attended By
Teutons

TURN TO AMERICA

Committee Going To U. S.
To Lay Case Before
Men There

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—The Inter-Allied Socialist Conference concluded by adopting a War Aims memorandum practically identical with the British memorandum cabled from the Daily Telegraph on the 10th of August and the 17th of December.

The clause with regard to Alsace-Lorraine was strengthened, as mentioned yesterday morning, by declaring that it is a problem not of territorial adjustment, but of right, and France, having secured recognition of her right in the Peace Treaty signed by every nation in the world, is prepared to submit the future of the provinces to the League of Nations to be decided by free popular voting.

The Conference resolved to organize an International Socialist Conference with representatives of all the belligerents to be held in a neutral country during hostilities.

It was resolved to appoint a deputation representing France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy to visit the United States to confer with the American Labor Party concerning the war.

The Conference passed a resolution to appoint M. Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, M. Vander velde, the Belgian Socialist leader, and Mr. Arthur Henderson as a committee to secure Labor and Socialist representation at the Peace Conference and to organize a Labor and Socialist Conference concurrently with the official conference.

Want Reply From Germans

It was resolved to transmit the War Aims memorandum to the Socialists of the Central Powers, requesting an answer, in the hope that they will join without delay in the efforts to be International.

M. Albert Thomas declared that if anybody tried to foist a peace which did not embody these war aims, it would mean a revolution.

M. Camille Huysmans heads the deputation to the United States.

The following is the text of the clause in the War Aims memorandum concerning colonies:

"The International has always condemned the colonial policy of capitalist Governments.

"Without ceasing to condemn it the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference nevertheless recognises the existence of a state of things which it is obliged to take into account. The Conference considers that the treaty of peace ought to secure to the natives of all colonies and dependencies effective protection against the excesses of capitalist colonialism.

"The Conference demands the concession of administrative autonomy to all groups of people that attain a certain degree of civilisation and for all others progressive participation in local government.

Won't Fight Over Colonies

"The Conference is of opinion that the return of colonies to their possessors before the war or exchanges or compensations which might be affected should not impede the making of peace. Those colonies which have been taken by conquest from any belligerent must be made the subject of special consideration at the Peace Conference as to which of the communities in their neighborhood is to be entitled to take part but the clause in the treaty of peace on this point must secure economic equality in such territories for the peoples of all nations and thereby guarantee that none should be shut out from legitimate access to raw materials or prevented from disposing of their own products or deprived of their proper share of economic development.

"As regards more especially the colonies of all the belligerents in tropical Africa from sea to sea, including the whole region north of the Zambezi and south of the Sahara, the Conference condemns any imperialist

Idea which would make these countries the booty of one or of several nations to exploit them for the profit of the capitalist or to use them for the promotion of military aims or governments.

"With respect to these colonies the Conference declares itself in favor of a system of control established by International agreement under the League of Nations and maintained by its guarantee, which, whilst respecting national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of the natives under the best conditions possible for them and, in particular, in the first place it would take account in each locality of the wishes of the people expressed in the form which is possible to them; secondly, the interests of the native tribes as regards the ownership of the soil would be maintained, and thirdly, the whole of the revenues would be devoted to the well being and development of the colonies themselves."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at the luncheon given to the delegates at the International Socialist Conference, said that while they keenly desired peace they had not hoisted the white flag. Their first step was to invite their German comrades to respond with a definite statement of their peace terms. An opportunity had now been given to their German comrades to indicate that they did not support the action of their government against Russia.

London, February 25.—The Labor correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that it is problematical whether all the delegates at the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference endorse the memorandum in respect to the claims of their own nations. It is understood that the Italian delegates are dissatisfied with the meager recognition given to the Italian claim to the Trentino.

The abstention of the British-speaking peoples from the Conference is a still more serious matter. The absence of any delegates from the British Dominion is to be deplored, as the real opinion of Labor in Australia, Canada and South Africa is very important with regard to the future of the German Colonies.

Paris, February 25.—The meeting of the Radical Socialist Federation of the Seine on February 24 was marked by a patriotic demonstration.

After having applauded the moving homage paid by its President to M. Blumenthal, the protesting Deputy of Colmar, who was present at the meeting, the assembly pronounced in favor of a pure and simple return to France of Alsace-Lorraine as the sole guarantee of a just and durable peace.

In reply to this demonstration M. Blumenthal repeated his faith in the coming triumph in the cause of right and in reparation of the violence committed in 1871 towards the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, whose attachment to France he affirmed.

THINK GERMAN RAIDER SANK S.S. HITACHI MARU

Enemy Cruiser Wolf Credited With Sinking Eleven Vessels In Fifteen Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 25.—The Admiralty states that with reference to the German official report that the auxiliary cruiser Wolf has returned after a fifteen months cruise, it is presumed that she sank the following vessels in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, taking the crews prisoners:—

Turritella
Jumna, 4,152 tons, Mercantile S.S. Co., London
Wordsworth, 3,509 tons, Shakespear Shipping Co., London
Dee, 1,871 tons, Royal Mail S. S. Co., Middlesbrough
Wairuna, 3,947 tons, Union S. S. Company of New Zealand
Winslow, (?)
Beluga, (?) 598 tons, Pacific Steam Whaling Company, Prisco
Encore, (?)
Mutunga, (?)
Hitachi Maru, 6,716 tons, Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Igotamendi, (?)

The Turritella, an unarmed merchantman, was captured in February last year and equipped for minelaying. Shortly after she encountered a British warship and the prize crew scuttled her and surrendered.

116 Lost On Steamer Wrecked In Blizzard

(Reuter's Agency War Service) St. Johns, Newfoundland, February 24.—The steamer Florizel (3,081 tons) which was on a voyage from St. Johns to New York, has been wrecked in a blizzard near Cape Race and forty passengers, including a number of prominent men in Newfoundland, and sixty of the crew have perished. The Florizel was pounded to pieces by the heavy seas.

Later, it is now announced that there were 156 persons on board the s.s. Florizel, of whom eighty were passengers, including a score of St. John's business men.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, February 25.—Forty persons have been saved from the Florizel.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST CALL

Complain That Soldiers Are Beaten And Ill-Fed; Don't Want Strikers Drafted

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, February 25.—In the Reichstag recently the Socialists protested against calling up strikers for the army and complained that soldiers are being insulted, beaten, ill-fed, and refused furlough, with the result that desertions are increasing.

General von Scheuch, Chief of the War Board, admitted that agitators had been called up for military service.

PEACE CONFERENCE IN RUMANIA IS OPENED

Central Powers Make Territorial Demands In Favor Of Austria-Hungary And Bulgaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service) The Hague, February 24.—Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Cernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs; and M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, began negotiations with General Averescu, the Rumanian Premier, at Bucharest on Saturday. They demanded acquisitions of territory for Bulgaria and economic advantages for Austria-Hungary. General Averescu was granted a few days grace for the answer of Rumania and is going to Jassy to consult the King.

Amsterdam, February 24.—Apparently the Central Powers chose Bucharest as the venue of the negotiations with Rumania because they desire to get the ruling power of Rumania into the hands of the pro-German Rumanian statesmen who remained in the occupied territory.

A Bulgarian delegation has gone to Bucharest to participate in the peace negotiations with Rumania. Before its departure M. Tutocheff, the Minister of Finance, who is the chief delegate, informed the Sobranje that the Bulgarians would concentrate their efforts upon regaining the Dobruja.

London, February 25.—Reuter's Agency is informed that M. Misu, the Rumanian Minister to Great Britain, is on his way to Rumania. The French papers report that M. Misu will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross Chapter To Be Formed Soon

American War Relief Body Meets Monday To Take Matter Up

The annual meeting of the American War Relief Association, Shanghai branch, is announced for Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Palace Hotel when the matter of formation of a local chapter of the American Red Cross will come up. Permission for such a chapter has already been granted by the Society headquarters at Washington.

In another section of this issue will be found a full page advertisement of the Association, calling attention to the meeting and giving a list of the supporting members now enrolled.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kusen M. Feb. 28
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penza ... Mar. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. Mar. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusai Maru Mar. 9
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ... Mar. 2

'It Pays To Advertise'

By Domino
Say! Mr. Editor! I've come to the conclusion that Norman—that advertising Johnny—is the whole cheese on this paper of ours. You see, I went to see the Frawley Company again last night at the Lyceum Theater, and after two and a half hours talkie-talkie I was quite convinced, and so was a crowded house, that "It Pays to Advertise."

To begin with, it's a great play. It is absolutely packed with humorous situations and the dialogue is as clever as the editors of Punch and Life combined could desire. The plot doesn't matter. It is clean; it ought to be. Why, it simply bristles with cakes of soap and soapuds. By the way, soapuds don't bristle, do they? They shine—well, so did the Frawley Company last night, so I'm quite in order.

I've been to every show for the last five years—I don't think I've had to pay a dime either—and I can honestly say I have never laughed so much in the short space of a couple of hours. Laugh and grow fat! I hadn't the faintest idea that there was so much humor in advertising. Now I can account for Norman's cheery look and size. [He's our advertising man and turns the scale just over 300.]

A farce needs a lot of acting to make it go well. The Frawley crowd knew their job. Peale (Mr. G. A. Forbes)—we are going to call him Ambrose after this—was great.

If he looked at anyone, we all laughed; if he spoke, we roared. Then there was Henry Mortimer. He took the part of the pseudo-scopeman. He was fine: Some actor, and naturally very popular. Reynolds Denniston was the fond papa. He had a good make-up and was convincing throughout. His work was really clever, especially in Act Four, when he received a lesson in advertising. Good for you Reynolds; you go one better every time.

Miss Edna Kealey got on good terms with the audience as soon as she began to twiddle about on the keys of the typewriter. She's a comedy actress of talent and deserved the excellent reception she got from the audience.

Miss Florence Chapman speaks French very nicely—at least I am told so. I don't understand a word she said in Act I, but I happened to learn my alphabet at a Public School. She was charmingly clever in all her scenes. Hope to see more of you, Miss Chapman.

Mr. Garry McGarry—quite a nice name—was very funny as Elery Clark. I've seen lots of things like Elery in Leicester Square. They evidently thrive in New York as well. Neat acting, sir, very.

There were others in the cast who all helped to make the show go. If you feel bad and want a pick-me-up—it's the end of the month—go and see "It Pays to Advertise" tonight. You will forget shroffs and what-nots.

Russians And Finns To Quit Aland Islands

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, February 24.—An agreement has been reached regarding the evacuation of the Aland Islands by the Russian and Finnish troops and a Swedish force has gone to the Aland Islands to maintain order.

ULTIMATUM TO SZECHUEN

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, February 26.—General Tang Chi-yao, the Military Governor of Yunnan, has issued an ultimatum to General Liu Tsun-hou, ordering the latter to leave Szechuen before the 27th, otherwise he will drive him and his troops out by force.

A mandate deprives General Feng Yu-hsiang of his rank and office and orders him to be handed over to General Tiao Kun for punishment for defying the Central Government, violating military discipline and unlawfully commandeering the Salt Revenue, Ilkin and other taxes.

No Communicable Disease Last Week

A clean bill of health is given the Shanghai foreign community, so far as communicable diseases are concerned, for the week ending February 24. Not a single case was notified to the Health Department. Only eight smallpox deaths are reported among the 658,500 estimated resident Chinese.

HOW PLAGUE WAS CARRIED

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, February 26.—It is learned that the soldier who carried plague to Fengyang travelled from Kalgan to Peking by cart. The child died during this portion of the journey. Two persons in Peking who were in contact with the soldier who died of plague have been placed in quarantine. Up to the present they have not developed the disease. The Ministry of the Interior reports that the quarantine arrangements are now ready for the resumption of passenger traffic between Kalgan and Peking, which will commence shortly.

Read what great men



Have said about saving

"We have not studied economy as we should."
—Woodrow Wilson.

"If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."
—Theodore Roosevelt.

"Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instill it deep."
—George Washington.

"People are extravagant and wasteful. We are not saving up for the time of need."
—John D. Rockefeller.

"Teach economy. It begins with saving money."
—Abraham Lincoln.

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected."
—Benjamin Franklin.

"The seed of success is not in you if you can't save money."
—James J. Hill.

"No boy can become great as a man who did not in his youth learn to save money."
—John Wanamaker.

"Thrift separates the temperate, well-behaved, respected and useful from the unsatisfactory members of society."
—Andrew Carnegie.

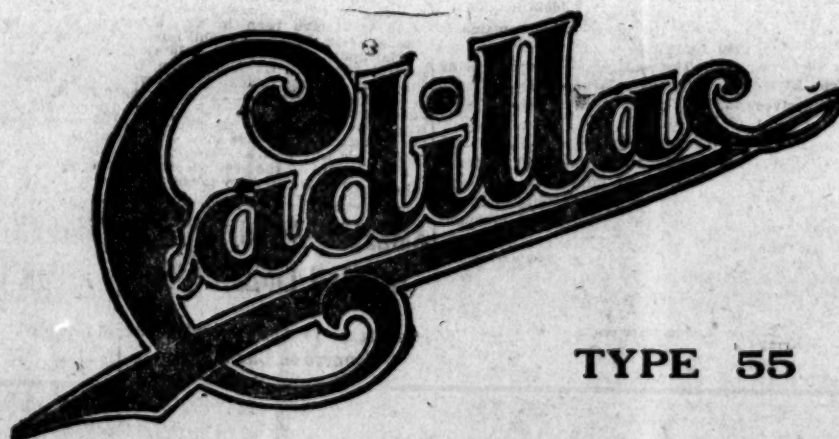
Open a savings account. Cultivate the good habit of saving. The earlier the start the better for you. Your spare dollars deposited here will earn 4% compounded semi-annually.

TODAY—NOW—BEGIN

Let us help You.

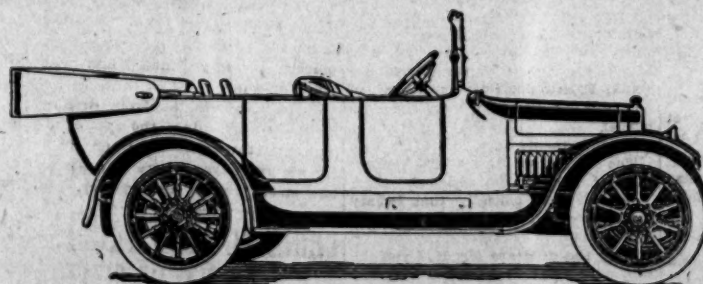
The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.



TYPE 55

"STANDARD OF THE WORLD"



SEVEN-PASSENGER

EIGHT-CYLINDER

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Bankruptcy Of Peiyang Lies At Root Of Present Chaos In Chinese Politics

Northerners Breathe War But Won't Fight; Unite
On Nothing And Do Nothing

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, February 24.—A northern newspaper has raised the question, "Is the northern a fighter?" After all that one has heard about the northern tuchuns, the Peiyang party, the military tuchuns, and other names for the group that is supposed to be in command of the northern army and is also supposed to be bent on settling every constitutional issue by means of the sword, the question comes as somewhat of a shock; and yet there is a good deal of ground for asking it. The northern tuchuns have been talking war for the past five months, but they are no nearer to actual serious war than they were last October. They have been continually falling back, too, before the onslaught of the south, and though there is reason to suppose that some of the strategic moves to the rear have had a good deal of personal and political significance in them, yet the fact that the fire-eating north has never once made an advance that was worth talking about cannot be without significance.

Exactly what that significance is it would not be easy to say. It probably means chiefly that the northern officials, the Peiyang party as it is commonly called, do not know its own mind, because it has no common mind. It appears to be eaten up with internal jealousies, and to be suffering from the dry rot of self-complacency. The northern group, if it may still be said that a group exists, evidently thinks that because it succeeded, indirectly, in getting Parliament dismissed in June last and immediately after that in squashing Chang Hsun's farcical restoration, it can do what it likes; and it likes to do nothing, because it can fix on nothing definite to do. It is united in one thing only, namely, in opposition to the southern element, that is to say, the radical element. Apart from this there seems to be no other bond of union.

The effect of this lack of united and common aim is to be seen in the way in which the most important questions are treated. The President can neither rely upon the northern men, though he is himself a northern man by origin, for support, nor trust them not to interfere in his dealings with non-northern men. They will not support him by giving him a loyal prime minister, nor will they leave any prime minister that does support him a free hand. Of course, there may be some inherent defect in the President that makes it impossible to support him, but of this the outside world has no means of judging. Perhaps the fairest way of stating the case is to say that the President and the northern tuchuns do not seem to be quite adapted to each other.

Whatever may be the explanation of the facts, they are there for all to see, and one may be excused for saying, as Mr. Roosevelt said to the British Government in Egypt, "Get on or get out." If the northern tuchuns really believe they have right on their side, why do they not fight for that right? It is idle to suggest that they have not the support of the President, for they could overthrow him as they overthrew President Li, and in the long run they could fight him at the polls and move him on.

In one sense there is a constitutional issue behind everything. That issue is whether the driving force in the country is to be the President or the Prime Minister. It is, however, only superficially an issue. There is no reason why both should not be driving forces. Constitutionally, the supreme power in the country resides in Parliament, and given anything like a spirit of give-and-take between Parliament and the administration something constructive could be accomplished. And it is quite time something constructive was accomplished, for gradually the whole country is getting out of hand and the writ of Peking daily runs through a rapidly diminishing area. An excellent illustration of this seems to be the undoubted fact that Chang Tso-lin, Tsuchun of Fengtien, has seized at Chinwangtao supplies of arms and ammunition intended for Tsao Kun's troops proceeding to the Mid-Yangtze region. Meanwhile great and important matters are being postponed, and with the utmost good will in the world towards the Government and towards China the foreign Powers are at their wits' end to know exactly how to act for the best.

The appointment of Chien Nun-hsun as Deputy Acting Prime Minister is causing some amusement in certain circles here. One of the lesser papers had a leading article on his appointment a couple of days ago which began by asking: "Who is Chien Nun-hsun? You don't know? Why, he is the Acting Prime Minister's 'li kung'—i.e. substitute, used in the sense that a mental servant sends a substitute in case he wants to attend, say, his grandmother's funeral. It is then explained that Chien Nun-hsun has for a quite a time been Minister of the Interior, but nobody has noticed it! It is not expected that he will hold the post long. It seems to be taken for granted that General Wang Shih-chien will not return to the office in which, though he has been "Acting" it is generally felt that he has failed to act; and there is considerable speculation as to the President's choice for the vacancy. There is some talk of General Tsen Chun-huan, but as a present possibility he is not taken seriously, for his record during the past six years does not mark him out as a very admirable sort of person, and he would probably not be particularly welcome to certain groups that must of necessity be considered, if there is to be harmony at all. Yet it is suggested that when General Peng Kuo-chang has been definitely elected to the Presidential office, General Tsen might come to Peking as Prime Minister, but not before.

A second name that is being canvassed still, in spite of the fact that its holder has persistently denied that

he will take office, is that of Tien Wen-li, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It is understood that Mr. Tien has shown during the time he has been in office quite a good grasp of what is needed, and a broadmindedness that has been absent from his ministry since Mr. Chang Chien vacated it. He does not always see eye to eye with the advisers of the Ministry, but he is amenable to reason and it is to his credit that he gave to Hsiung Hsi-ling the wide powers that have enabled him to make so much of a success already of the Chihli Flood Relief and Conservancy Bureau. It seems to be generally admitted, however, that he has not the standing, especially the metropolitan standing, that would enable him to retain the present Cabinet or to attract to a new Cabinet, if he should form one, men fully equal to his tasks.

Another name that is being frequently mentioned is that of Yang Shi-chi, a man of a good deal of practical experience in administration, and with a very good record on the whole. He is an Anhui man, and as such would be acceptable to the Tuan Chih-jui party; yet he has never strongly identified himself with that party, though he was a staunch supporter of Yuan Shih-kai, and served under him as Vice-President of the State Department. With this exception his administrative experience has been in connection with trade, agriculture or commerce under the Manchu regime, and he will be remembered by a good many Shanghai business men as Commissioner for the Nanking Exhibition in 1910. It is regarded as significant that his brother, Yang Shih-chung, has had two interviews with the President during the past few days. Nobody seems to be very anxious for the post just at this juncture, and if the President can succeed in persuading a man of real ability, yet unobjectionable from the party point of view, to accept the post he will have exceeded the expectations of most people, will have very greatly disappointed the expectations of others, but will have accomplished what it is perhaps most desirable he should accomplish at the present moment.

BOY SCOUTS MEETING

The Shanghai branch of the Boy Scouts Association of China will have its annual meeting at the Ellis Kadoorie School, Carter Road, next Wednesday at 5:15 p.m. The treasurer's report is to be read and officers will be elected for the coming year. All interested in Scouting, whether members of this Association or not, are invited to attend.

PUT MUNITION WORKERS IN ARMY, GEDDES SAYS

Surplus In Factories Should Be Transferred To Active Service, He Suggests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking in London today, said that no clear end to the war was in sight.

The need for man-power was never greater. The whole question of man-power had been profoundly modified by the defection of Russia, and a very severe blizzard in America.

The defection of Russia had enabled Germany to establish an approximate equality in strength on the west front, thus the Allies could at present obtain no decisive advantage there and until the American forces arrived we must see that our army was kept up to the necessary strength.

The blizzard in America had greatly delayed the arrival of raw materials for munition works, so that for the next few weeks fewer workers on munitions would be needed and numbers of eligible men engaged in the manufacture of munitions who had not yet served should be put into the army.

42 EUROPEANS MISSING IN SOUTH AFRICAN FLOOD

At Least Thirteen Are Known To Be Dead At Umfolosi

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Cape Town, February 22.—In the House of Assembly yesterday the Premier, General Botha, stated that nearly all the buildings at Umfolosi were swept away by the recent floods, twenty-three out of the sixty-five Europeans who were missing have been saved and one hundred natives and Indians are missing, a number having been rescued from floating buildings miles down the river.

Durban, February 22.—The magistrate at Empangeni reports that thirteen Europeans at Umfolosi are known to be dead, fourteen are missing and it is estimated that between forty and fifty natives and Indians have been drowned.

DRIVE TOWARD JERICHO MADE IN EIGHT DAYS

Difficult Terrain Formed Obstacle Overcome Only By Dash Of British Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 25.—Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Palestine in a message dated the 22nd reports:

The lull in the operations since the New Year, due to cold wet weather and the necessity of strengthening our lengthened lines of communication, has now been broken by a fresh offensive which has been completely successful and which has yielded important strategic results.

The fighting after Christmas left our troops in possession of the important heights east of Jerusalem which dominate the road to Jericho. The Turks had still some forces west of Jericho and, if they had been sufficiently strong and energetic, they might have worked round between Bethlehem and the Dead Sea and even menaced the road to Hebron.

Most of the region between Jerusalem and Jericho is barren, broken and very hilly till within seven miles of the Jordan, where there is apparently a level surface, which, however, is furrowed with innumerable steep and narrow gorges.

The Turks held a line along the crests six miles east of Jerusalem on either side of the road, their defences consisting mostly of stone breastworks with occasionally shallow trenches plentifully supplied with machine-guns.

It was decided to drive the Turks beyond the Jordan in order to make our right flank absolutely secure. The first movement of the British forces on the 14th encountered no serious opposition and our line was advanced about one hundred yards.

On the morning of the 19th, Welsh and London troops attacked along a broad front respectively north and south of the road to Jericho, while the Australian Light Horse made a wide turning movement from the south. The enemy hotly contested our advance, clinging tenaciously to his positions. The British, notwithstanding the difficult ground and bad weather, swept forward and carried the whole of their objectives.

Our advance was resumed on the 20th. The British, fighting with irresistible valor, dislodged the enemy from a series of crests and ledges, amid drenching rain, and by the end of the day had advanced 6,000 yards

on a front of ten miles. Our cavalry had a particularly difficult task, for it could only move in single file in some places.

Yesterday the enemy evacuated Jericho, which we entered today. This Turkish defeat not merely

secures our access to the Jordan and the Dead Sea but also gives valuable assistance to the operations of the King of the Hedjaz, who is advancing northwards.

London, February 25.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—

Our troops on the Euphrates occupied Khanaburay on Wednesday. Our patrols are within ten miles of Hill. The resistance offered by the enemy was slight. We took thirty prisoners.

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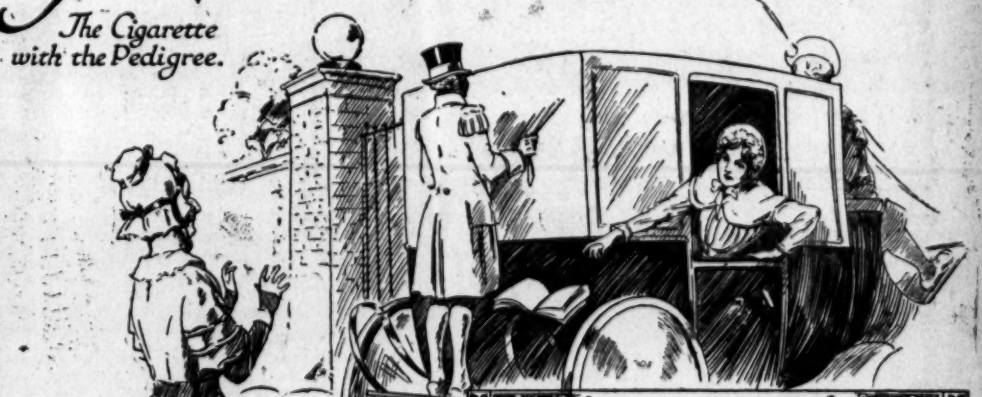
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W.M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair" Ch. I.

"Johnson's Dictionary" well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is "a little Cigar": but for a knowledge of The Three Castles Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's "Virginians" for there he says:—

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The U. P. Trail

The U. P. Trail. A novel. By Zane Grey. New York: Harper & Bros.

When the last stroke, silver sledge upon golden spike, fastened down the last rail of the finished Union Pacific Railroad the whole nation thrilled to the music of the blow and to the cry of "Done!" flashed by the telegraph to every city in the union as it had never before responded to a step in its progress. For the whole nation felt that that hammer stroke opened for it a new epoch, and knew that it ended an epic story in its tale of growth. It was as human and splendid an epic as any people has ever lived, an epic splendid and glowing in its vision, repulsively base and evil in its meanness, vast, roaring, elemental, crude, embracing the best and the worst of which human nature is capable.

Zane Grey is the first of American authors to be inspired by that epic that was lived instead of sung or told, the first to try to tell by the art of words the story of the building of the Union Pacific. His own love for and large experience in the wild places of mountain and desert, his knowledge of the men of those regions who had their share in the building of the road, and the tales they have told around campfires about the things they did and saw and were a part of, have been for one another, fought, hated, and

him at once inspiration for the task and material for the work.

So epic was the tale he had to tell that he needed and has used a big canvas, a canvas lurid, volcanic, burnt and rent with human passions at their best and their basest and human energies strained to their tensest. Indeed, so big is the canvas, so dynamic the energies, so loud and lusty the passions that they almost make havoc of the story as a piece of patterned literary mechanism. Making a story out of such material must have been somewhat like trying to reduce the roar of Niagara to cadenced harmonies or its seething whirlpool to balanced movement. But Mr. Grey evidently first visioned clearly the elements necessary for such a tale—the vast empty stretches of mountain uplands and valleys, the wild gorges and frowning precipices, all the background of the wilderness of the Rocky Mountains in the latter sixties, and the Indians who clung to it, and the occasional lone scout or trapper who made his home in some hidden valley; the men of high and dauntless vision, out of whose mental urge the road was born, and their helpers, the men of muscle and courage, who built it; the men of finance who planned for it, some honest and some dishonest; the men and women who flocked to the railroad camps, made mushroom cities overnight in which they just ed, roared, gambled, preyed upon

and were a part of, have been for one another, fought, hated, and

killed, and rushed to the next terminus.

These varied elements Mr. Grey has woven into his plot with ingenuity and resourcefulness. At the beginning of the story a caravan journeying through the mountains is trapped by Sioux Indians on the warpath and all of its people massacred except one young woman, who manages to hide from them. She is found by a young surveyor in a party running the line of the road, and taken to the cabin of an old scout and trapper in a beautiful valley. In time, of course, the young people love each other, but evil fate attends her and she is carried off to pass through manifold perils and terrors, while he, with ups and downs, juggles with his fate, shares in the high vision and the herculean labors of the road building, or now and then loses his grip and seems about to go down in the maelstrom. But, in the meantime, the fates of both are inextricably intertwined with each and all the elements of the story—the wilderness, the Indians, the roadbuilders, the men of finance, the howling, roaring mushroom cities.

Altogether, it makes a very complicated plot and a story of swift and vigorous action, in which events of breathless suspense and elemental passions follow with crash and bang upon another's heels. It is a question, indeed, if Mr. Grey would not have made a more artistic story if he had contrived fewer complications, had been content to make it somewhat simpler, and, while not neglecting the necessary wilderness element, had paid less attention to it and concentrated more upon the railroad line itself. But it must not be forgotten that his treatment has given the reader some lovely pictures of idyllic charm and that he makes one feel the combined fascination and forbiddingness of those wide, empty, mountainous places. His working out of the slow bringing back to mental and physical health of the young girl, half crazed by the horrors of the Indian massacre, has subtlety and interest.

In his crowded canvas there are many silhouettes in which he creates a character, makes the reader feel a personality, with few strokes. The professional gambler, Place Hough, is one of these; Casey, the Irishman devoted to the fortunes of the U. P. and always with his pipe in his teeth, is another, and the same is true of Durade, the degenerate Spaniard; Ruby, the dance hall girl; Horn, the uncouth leader of the caravan. Among those with whom the reader makes a longer and more intimate acquaintance there is not always the same graphic, vital quality. The red-haired Texas cowboy, who is the devoted friend of young Neale, the surveyor, is a very real person, clearly visualized. Slingerland, the old scout and trapper, who feels the railroad to be a desecration of the wild and silent nature he loves, who abominates it and all its works, and who at last retreats far into the mountains, is a fine, true type of a picturesque race of men bred by the frontier but who have now vanished.

But, after all, it is the railroad, the building of the U. P., that is the center of interest, that is both hero and heroine. And Mr. Grey's pictures of the slow, determined, thwarted, triumphant progress of the line are vivid and thrilling, unforgettable. No matter how much one may have read about it in sober narrative or thought about it as he has journeyed over the finished road, he can not read these graphic pages with their stark, raw colors of life and their nerve thrilling perils, faced without the blinking of an eyelid, without being stirred and moved by the romance, the splendid courage, the human bigness of the undertaking as never before and marveling anew over the riotous, lusty, banging clamor with which it got itself accomplished.

THE FALSE FACES

The False Faces. By Louis Joseph Vance. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page and Co. \$1.40 net (gold).

A clever, swift-moving tale, packed full of incident and adventure, containing a goodly number of surprises and not a few home truths, is this latest story by Louis Joseph Vance. It begins in that No Man's Land between the English and German trenches, across which on a certain dark and rainy night a man, clad in the uniform of a German private, made his perilous way. Arrived safely among the English, he declared he was a Frenchman, came through the German lines with important information, and demanded that he be taken to the commanding officer. And when this was done, the stranger admitted that he was no other than Michael Lanyard, who was once known as "The Lone Wolf." He had settled with his wife and little son in Belgium, at Louvain, after being driven from America by the police. But when the war broke out he chanced to be in Paris. And when the Ger-

mans came to Louvain, Eckstrom was with them, and therefore they immediately did to Lucy and the boy—what they did to many, many other women and children at Louvain. Michael Lanyard vowed himself to revenge. He followed Eckstrom to various places, and the Prussian spy system became considerably the weaker for his work. Presently he learned that Eckstrom was about to start for America on a secret mission. Hence his own visit to the English lines with a request for assistance.

This the beginning; follows the voyage to America on a doomed ship in which were several German spies and one charming and mysterious English girl, Cecelia Brooke, as well as several other persons in whom, for different reasons, Lanyard took lively interest. Strange adventures trod on, one another's heels, until Lanyard found himself on board a German submarine, a submarine bound for the German base "on the south shore of Vineyard Sound." The account of the officers on this submarine is especially good. Lanyard contrived to escape, learned that Germany and the United States were at war, and sent a telegram. In consequence of this telegram, an attaché of the British Embassy paid a visit to one of the "cardinal departments" of the Federal Government, where, after waiting a long time, he was received by the head of the department, "a smug, open-faced gentleman . . . interested far more in considering how splendid it was to be himself" than in tales of a U-boat base on the shore of Martha's Vineyard. This smug gentleman forthwith bungled the business in the most approved manner.

Throughout the remainder of the novel the scene is laid in New York, where German spies, plots and counterplots, make Lanyard's existence anything save a peaceful one. In many of these adventures quick-witted and fearless Miss Brooke, herself an object of no small interest to those same spies, takes an important part, and then there is a certain nonchalant American named Crane, who is by no means lacking in perspicacity. Altogether, this tale of "The False Faces" is the liveliest kind of a lively yarn.

SOUTH WIND

South Wind. By Norman Douglas. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.60 (gold) net. Mr. Douglas's new volume belongs among those books of which the reader thoroughly enjoys the beginning, tolerates the middle, and is bored by the conclusion. And this, not because the last part of it is markedly inferior to the first, but because it is so very like it and so very long in coming, as well as on account of the utter lack of any sustained interest in the book as a whole. In the opening chapters one finds the flavor of whimsicality distinctly charming, but reading the book through is like eating a very extensive dinner, each dish of which tastes precisely like the others. While the novel—if it can be called a novel—begins with the arrival of Thomas Heard, Bishop of Bampos, at an island in the Mediterranean called Nepenthe, and ends with his departure thence, some ten or twelve days later, convinced that he can never return to the Church because "a wave of pantheistic benevolence had drowned its smug little teachings," there is no especial character development in the book, while of plot there is none.

The volume consists of a series of conversations between the different characters, conversations which are really brief essays put into dialogue, very similar in type, with more endeavor to be novel and shocking than achievement of either of those qualities, a good many descriptions of Nepenthe and some accounts of the vagaries of the Good Duke Alfred. That long-dead and very humorous potentate is the most entertaining person in the book, and his history is related in a very pleasant and whimsical way. The dwellers on Nepenthe and the mode of life there are also neatly sketched, the history of the patron saint is a clever bit of burlesque, and some of the descriptions are well done. There is, indeed, much that is agreeable and whimsical in the book, and it may be that, read a little at a time and at long intervals, it would prove less wearisome. But at least two-thirds of it could be removed to its very great advantage.

JUST OUTSIDE

Just Outside. By Stacy Aumonier. Frontispiece in color. New York: The Century Company. \$1.35 (gold).

Mr. Aumonier made himself favorably known to American readers last year with his book of short stories that took its title from the initial and most important one of the collection, "The Friends." In these stories, and especially in the titular one, he showed qualities of great importance to the writer of fiction—the ability to make the setting of his story real and vivid, and to keep it interesting notwith-

standing much detail, to understand and depict with accuracy character in great variety, and, finally, to write with utter detachment. Perhaps this last quality is less in evidence in this new book, for one suspects that frequently he is voicing, in one way or another, some of his own ideas and feelings. To call them convictions would be to take both them and him too seriously. But, at any rate, whether they are the whimsical conclusions of a moment and a mood or the temporary convictions of a student of human nature whose convictions vary with the angle at which he views his subject, one seems to sense frequently in the tale a closer connection between the story and the personality of its author than was possible in "The Friends." Also, it is written in a different vein, with more color, more spirituality of theme, more richness of background. For it is a thoughtful novel, concerned with the developed, intellectually sophisticated side of life.

A part of the theme is strongly reminiscent of Galsworthy's "The Dark Flower," for on its passionate side the story is concerned with the love of a young man for a woman who is his elder by eleven years, their marriage and the pining of his love for her because of her inability to respond to the spiritual and intellectual sides of his nature, and then his falling in his middle age in love with a vital, companionable young woman much his junior. But in Galsworthy's novel the love story, with the grim philosophy of life which the author evolves from it—or illustrates by it—dominates the book, is, indeed, the book. But for Mr. Aumonier the love story is only part of a man's life, and the uses he makes of his mind and his soul are equally important. His story is, therefore, at least in this respect, broader, more comprehensive, and much truer in its view of life.

The title, "Just Outside," is meant to

suggest the position relative to the general mass of humanity into which the hero is put by the temperamental quality of his nature. There is a tiny strain of lawlessness in him, the legacy, perhaps, of a French grandfather, who, a famous singer, while delighting the world with his singing, had outraged it by his contempt for its social laws. But young Gaffny's occasional revolt against society's laws is not usually intentional. It is rather temperamental, the unconsidered, unreasonable, unexpected outbreak of a moment.

The time of the story runs through the nineties of the last century, and also a little before and a little after, covering nearly twenty years of the hero's life. In his youth the hero enters the studio of a big and famous firm of decorators, and there is much about the theories and desires of the head of the studio, who is perhaps the most interesting character in the book. He is always original, pungent, strongly flavored. At the end of the story, grown old and wise, but still youthful in feeling and not yet disillusioned, he says: "It is not the old who rule the world. It never was and never will be. It is the young. Whatever we may do to them, they triumph. It is their game all through. People talk of a world calamity, but I promise you there is only one conceivable world calamity—that humanity should lose the faculty to fall in love."

Mr. Aumonier's new novel is the sort of book that interests more by its ideas, the richness of its intellectual background and furniture, than by its story. Nevertheless, it tells a good story, although one that is simple in its lines and not at all complicated in its development. The author is always convincing in his portraiture of character, and the many and exceedingly varied personalities who figure in the novel are depicted with detail that is always luminous and colorful.

THE WOLF-CUB

The Wolf-Cub. By Patrick and Terence Casey. Boston: Little Brown and Co. \$1.40. (Gold)

True to that penchant for romance evinced in their tale of "The Last Conquistador," the authors have set their

latest adventurous drama in the wild Sierra Nevada. The hero is one Jacinto Quesada, whose daring robberies and powerful personality have made him the most famous bandolero in Spain. The story centers about a single incident in the thrilling career of this "wolf-cub," which begins in the approved fashion with a train holdup and concludes (after a tangle of danger, excitement, and intrigue) with a wedding. Especially wonderful is the manner in which the authors have contrived to embroil not merely Quesada's "golden ones," but the fierce and prompt Guardia Civil, a proud hidalgo and his lovely daughter, an agreeable American millionaire, and one of the wildest and most rascally members of the White Wolves of Paris. This Jacques Peron has abducted the hidalgo's daughter with his wealth, and it is Quesada's attempted rescue of the girl that brings a Spanish posse, led by the American avenger, upon his track. Ferocious treachery, combined with the misleading work of the gypsies, who bear a craftsman's sympathy toward Quesada, and the efforts of the Civil Guard to capture the magnificent bandit lend the zest of surprise to the curious narrative. It is as marvelous as it is incredible, and enhanced by the flavor of romance in the telling. It is such a story of villainy and daring, warth and love and battle and mystery, as is more familiar on the screen. And it is more breathless than these, by virtue of the truly remarkable interplay of coincidence which the authors have contrived. Quesada remains heroic, a wily Ulysses to the end, and the charm of the powerful brave clings to him through all his narrow escapes and glorious exploits.



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WHY NOT ?

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To all members notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on Monday afternoon, March 4th, at 4.30 p.m. at the Palace Hotel. The reorganization of the Assn. into a RED CROSS CHAPTER will probably be completed at this meeting in accordance with the petition made December 21st, 1917, full authority having been received from Washington to proceed with the formation of this Chapter.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast weather in
our regions with mist or fog in
the South. Northerly winds along
the coast.

BIRTH

LOBENSTINE: On February 27,
1918, at the Red Cross Hospital,
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C.
Lobenstine, a son (James Clark).
16971

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 28, 1918

Reprehensible

(New York Times)

THERE is absolutely no founda-
tion for the statement made
by the Washington correspondent
of The London Times that there is
in this country "profound uneasiness
in respect to Irish affairs." His
despatch is a fabric of mis-
representations; the correspondent
has been grossly deceived by some
persons bent upon mischief.

His assertion that "most dis-
astrous consequences would inevit-
ably follow the collapse of the Irish
convention and failure of the British
Government to apply to Ireland
principles which both Lloyd George
and Mr. Wilson have declared es-
sential to the future happiness of
mankind" is capped with the spec-
tation "that no power on earth
can prevent an immediate outburst
of feeling here which will not only
very greatly hamper Mr. Wilson
but will have great effect upon
America's participation in the war."
This is wild work for one who
should aim faithfully to present
existing public opinion.

The people of this country have
a natural sympathy with the mis-
fortunes of Ireland; they would be
glad to see the Irish happy, but
they are well aware of the almost
insoluble difficulties the Irish ques-
tion presents to the British Govern-
ment, and they have no desire to
proffer impertinent advice, much
less no intention to let their par-
ticipation in the war be conditioned
upon the determination of that
question. Speeches about Ireland
may be made in Congress, and
candidates for re-election to that
body may appeal to the Irish senti-
ment in their constituencies next
Fall—that has been the way of our
politicians for a generation.

But the Irish question is not
dominant in our politics or in our
thoughts. There is a Sinn Féin
element here, it is very active, we
judge that it has been adroit in
getting its views before the British
public. But the great mass of the
American people have other things
to think about than Ireland. Was
the censor asleep when this re-
prehensible despatch was filed at
the cable office? It is a false pic-
ture of American public opinion
and manifestly intended to stir up
discord, helpful to the enemy.

The First Step Toward Unity

(New York World)

THE reception accorded to Pres-
ident Wilson's address to Con-
gress by the German newspapers
does not differ in tone and temper
from the reception accorded to Lloyd
George's speech. We do not yet
know how much of the President's
address or the Prime Minister's
speech was allowed by the censor-
ship to reach the German people,
but it is evident that the definition
of war aims and objects was pub-
lished.

It may be taken as a matter of
course that the bitterly resentful
comments of the German press
correctly represent the attitude of
the German Government, and that
the newspaper campaign is under-
taken to prepare the German people
for the formal reply of the Imperial
Government. Both the Wilson ad-

dress and the Lloyd George speech
will be contemptuously rejected as
a basis of peace and the German
people will be exhorted to new
sacrifices.

Primarily, neither the President
nor the Prime Minister was speak-
ing to the German Government, or
suggesting a peace program to
which Berlin was expected at once
to give sympathetic consideration.
What Germany thinks of the pro-
posals is of lesser importance as
compared with the opinion of the
American, British, French and
Italian people and the Russian
people in so far as they are
articulate. What President Wilson
and Lloyd George succeeded in
doing was to consolidate and co-
ordinate the diplomacy of the
Allies. They managed to present a
program of war aims and objects
which the peoples of all the Gov-
ernments engaged in this war
against militarism and autocracy
have eagerly accepted.

For the first time there is a
definition of common policy about
which both Governments and peoples
are agreed. From this diplomatic
unity in the prosecution of the war,
the next step is military unity to
which all the resources of the
Allies can be consolidated to carry
out the plan to which they have
subscribed.

There could be no greater mis-
take than to interpret the Presi-
dent's address and the Prime Min-
ister's speech as a direct offer of
peace to Germany, made in the
belief that the Imperial Govern-
ment was prepared to take ad-
vantage of any opportunity to end
the war. We are not yet at that
stage of the conflict. Every state-
ment of war aims and objects which
clarifies the issue is an advance to-
ward peace. What has been done
in this particular instance is to
frame a platform of war aims upon
which all the Allies can stand with-
out doubt or hesitation. The rest
must be done by military force and
economic pressure.

German autocracy is not going
to surrender until it is compelled
to surrender. It is not going to
accept any peace terms except its
own until the inexorable force of
events compels acceptance. That
may happen in a few weeks or a
few months or it may not happen
for a year. Much depends upon
the outcome of the Russian negotia-
tions, which if they fail must
inevitably have a most depressing
effect upon the German people, who
have been led to believe that the
way to peace is through a broken
and chaotic Russia. But in no
event will there come from Ger-
many a peace offer that the Allies
can accept until the German auto-
cracy is compelled to yield to events.

Whether that defeat comes from
without or from within, it is the
first essential condition to a durable
peace based upon the great prin-
ciples of humanity and justice the
President has defined.

Traveltte

Elephant Butte

The road to Elephant Butte winds
from a little desert railway station
across a dead land of low hills, barren
as the desert where the children of
Israel wandered for forty years. And
like the road of the Hebrews, the road
to Elephant Butte ends in a miracle.
It ends at a huge green lake, deeper
than the Mississippi, more beautiful
than the fjords of Norway. It resembles
a chapter from Arabian Nights
rather than a government reclama-
tion project.

The land is gray and dry and rocky,
inhabited only by a few prairie dogs
and an occasional herd of lean wild
range cattle. The sparse grass is
brown and crunchy, the well-known
buffalo grass of the dry lands. The
sky overhead is cloudless blue; ob-
viously it has not rained for a long
time, and doesn't intend to. Looking
for a monster lake in this region is
rather like searching for a dry spot
in the Pacific Ocean.

Then, quite suddenly, the lake is at
your feet. A thin line of palest gray,
barely distinguishable against the
gray of the terrain, cuts one rim of
the green water like the edge of a
knife. That is the concrete dam, most
of it invisible under water, reaching
down through the drowned sands to
bedrock, shaped like a gigantic wedge,
with broad passage-rooms for two
motors on the sharp, upper, edge of
the wedges. Above the dam, the waters
stretch in placid green sheets, winding
in and out among the blue lava hills.
The rocky hill-tops float on the
emerald mirror like things enchanted.
A white cloud in the blue sky is re-
flected line for line and shade for
shade. The air is clear as if there
were no air. The silence is so perfect
that the flap of a little fish can be
heard for a hundred yards. Only the
throb of a tiny pumping-engine
saves the whole scene from the quality
of an absolute mirage.

Nicholas Lenine Tells What Bolsheviki Want And What They Oppose

By Nicholas Lenine

(Translated by Crozier Long)

Russia's primary and only real
problem is the victory of the Bol-
shevik element over the opposing
elements which represent, in undiluted
form, Class, Capitalism, Imperial-
ism and Exploitation of the People.
Even Russians—those who do not
see the trend of events—imagine that
there is clear-cut opposition between
the so-called Bourgeoisie, or prop-
ertied and educated classes on one
hand, and the Social-Democrats re-
presenting the toiling masses on the
other. That view is untrue. Russia's
Social-Democrats are not a homo-
geneous factor of opposition to the
Capitalists, Militarists and Bour-
geoisie. A great part of our Social-
Democratic party does not represent
the toiler. While professing Social-
ism and trying to keep in touch with
the real popular party, that is, the
Bolsheviks, many Socialists have
made a half-hearted and shame-
faced pact with Capitalism, Imper-
ialism and the Bourgeoisie.

The one Russian party which is
uncompromising in its opposition to
all forms of national and economic
exploitation is the Bolshevik party.
To understand why the Bolshevik
party is the only progressive element
in Russia, one must know what
Russian parties are. There are four
clearly defined Russian parties; and
these I call "The Four Factors of
Russia."

Reactionaries—The Land-Owners

Russia has a party of extreme re-
actionaries who stand to the right
of the Constitutional-Democratic or
middle-class party. The Reactionaries
are mostly large land-owners, but
some are retrograde members of
the middle classes. They stand for
the restoration of the monarchy, with
a so-called "constitution," that is,
for a state in which the officials
and the police would continue to be
the real authority. At heart they
want the restoration of the Romanoff
dynasty, but they are afraid to ex-
press that demand openly.

The Reactionaries stand for the
maintenance of Russia's standing
army and they stand for the resur-
rection of the dead police. They are
against the Bolsheviks' demand
for the abolition of the official class.
Their motive here is plain. They
belong to that class, and their kin-
men recruit that class.

The Reactionaries stand for the
war. Their motive is that they and
their families profit from war, and
that war causes disunion in the toiling
masses. They are in favor of secret
treaties. They opposed the publica-
tion of the treaties of spoliation
made between the ex-Tsar, Nicholas,
and his European allies. They dread
light being let into the dark places
of capitalist international intrigue.
With one important limitation, they
are annexationists. They oppose
seizures of territory by the brigand
William the Second and the brigand
capitalists of Germany. But they
want Russia to maintain in subjec-
tion the non-Russian races who were
victims of Nicholas's despotism; and
they would like her, if victorious, to
annex all she can.

The Bolshevik demand that the
people should immediately take pos-
session of banks, industrial mono-
polies, and other great aggregations
of capital is naturally opposed by
the Reactionaries. From their cap-
italistic and landowning standpoint
this view is inevitable.

Such in brief is the platform of
the most conservative of Russia's
four parties, which I call the Re-
actionaries.

Liberals—Party Of The Cadets

The second political factor of
Russia is the Liberal. The Liberal
party consist of the Cadets, of which
the world hears so much (that is,
the so-called "Party of Popular
Freedom"); it consists also to a
certain extent of the Moscow "In-
dustrial Group," of the National-
Democrats, and in general of the
propertyed "Intelligentsia."

This element of Russia is always
shocked when it is classed with the
Reactionaries. The Reactionaries, it
claims, are a handful of autocrats,
Pan-Russian fanatics and Jew-bait-
ers, whom the honest Liberals re-
gard with horror. In reality these
two parties, though separately or-
ganized and in the past inimical,
have been cemented by the revolu-
tion into one party. Their program
are the same. In nearly all the ques-
tions above mentioned the Liberals
agree with the Reactionaries. One
superficial difference is in the ques-
tion: monarchy or republic? After
the March revolution the first im-
portant act of the Liberals, under
Professor Nikuloff and the ex-War
Minister Guchkoff, was to proclaim
for monarchy and to offer the throne
to Tsar Nicholas's brother, Michael.
Only when they saw that Russia
would not tolerate Tsarism in any
form they declared themselves Re-
publicans.

On the question of political power
the Liberals agree with the Re-
actionaries with the difference that,
instead of demanding a Tsarist or
military dictatorship, they want
power to remain in the hands of the
capitalists.

After the revolution the Liberals
did all they could to prevent an ex-
pression of the people's will. They
tried to delay the convoking of the
Constituent Assembly. All that re-
actionary professors and lawyers—
who are the backbone of the Cadets
and other "Liberal" parties could
do—was done in order to delay the
Constituent Assembly.

On the war issue, the Liberals are
at heart quite as predatory as the
Reactionaries, but they try to de-
ceive the masses by claiming that
Russia is fighting for Russia's lib-
erties and that she aims at dethron-

ing the despot William the Second.
They stand for forcing Germany to
disgorge the conquests which she
has made, but they stand with equal
resolution for keeping Germany's
conquered colonies.

On the subject of land ownership,
Russia's Liberals are insincere. They
want to save the proprietors' land.
Shingarf, their former Minister of
Finance, expropriated all the lands
belonging to the Tsar and to the
grand dukes, but he threw up his
hands in horror when asked to ex-
propriate land belonging to the
noble proprietors.

On the great question of a
Socialist-International, which is the
one means of abolishing war and
realizing a fraternal union of na-
tions, the Liberals are insincere.
They profess to stand for the Inter-
national, but demand that the
Socialists who control the Interna-
tional shall be "Tame Socialists,"
who stand in line obediently with
the present capitalistic governments.
An international on such a basis is
an absurdity. To prove their in-
sincerity the Liberals oppose frater-
nization between soldiers of the
belligerent States, although this is
the first and indispensable step to-
ward an international.

"Tame Socialists"—The Menshevik

The third factor in Russia, and
the factor which, since it calls itself
"Socialist," is hardest for real So-
cialists to tackle and defeat, is the
Menshevik, or Moderate Socialist
Party. In its class composition this
party is not Socialist at all. It does
not represent the toiling masses; it
represents fairly prosperous peasants
and working men, petty traders,
many small and some even fairly
large capitalists, and a certain num-
ber of real but glib proletarians
who have been caught in the Bour-
geois net.

This party of "Socialists" professes
to share the view of the Bolsheviks,
and to differ from them only on
questions of tactics. The "Tame
Socialists" claim to be moderate and
opportunist in their policy. But
when it comes to a test the "Tame
Socialists" almost always meekly
follow the Capitalist and Imperialist
lead.

The Menshevik proclaim they
want a genuinely Socialist State, but
they add that Russia must have pa-
tience in realizing that aim. They
declared immediately after revolution
that the Socialists alone could not
rule Russia; therefore the capitalistic
government of Prince Lvoff, and
the more or less capitalistic govern-
ment of Kerensky must be left in
power while the real Socialist
Parliament, that is, the Council of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies,
remained outside, and was allowed
merely to "advise" the Government.
The "Tame Socialists" professed to
believe that if the councils assumed
all power anarchy would result; and
they therefore supported the former
Provisional government of Lvoff and
Kerensky.

In the matter of the Constituent
Assembly, the "Tame Socialists" also
compromised. Day after day they
discussed the Assembly and urged
its necessity, but they never could
make up their minds, and they were
one main reason why its convoca-
tion was postponed.

The "Tame Socialists" vacillated
and compromised on the question of
army and police. They hinted that
such a drastic change as the aboli-
tion of Russia's standing army was
premature, and they refused to
abolish immediately the official class,
declaring that this was hardly the
time to settle that question. Like
the Bolsheviks, they professed that
all army officers should be elected
by the common soldiers, but they
hesitated on the vital question whether
or not the soldiers had a right to
dismiss their officers. They de-
manded that before dismissing officers
the soldiers should ask the consent
of the Councils of Deputies.

Fueled By The Imperialists

The "Tame Socialists" professed to
be as much against imperialism
as the Bolsheviks. But they were
fooled by the capitalists and im-
perialists; and since the revolution
they have supported a purely im-
perialistic war waged by frantic im-
perialists of the type of Professor
Millukoff and Alexander Guchkoff.

They professed to be against secret
predatory treaties, but they were
also against the publication of these
treaties. They professed and honest-
ly believed that they are against an-
nexation, but they stood for com-
promise with the capitalist govern-
ments which, they proclaimed, would
generously "undertake" to renounce
all annexations.

The "Tame Socialists" opposed the
immediate settlement of the land
question. They agree with the Bol-
shevik demand for the handing over
of banks and industries to the peo-
ple; but they insist that this plan also
must be realized "prematurely."

Know What They Want

Against these three parties of
Aristocrats, Bourgeois Militarists and
self-deceiving "Socialist" weaklings,
stand the Bolsheviks with an un-
compromising program and an un-
compromising policy. Alone the

Bolsheviks know what they want
and have the power to get it.

What are the Bolsheviks, and
what do they want? The Bolsheviks
are a communist party represent-
ing first the day laborers; secondly,
all such workmen as are, as Rus-
sians say, "Sotatelnyye," that is,
such as have a full class and po-
litical consciousness; and, finally,
the landless or nearly landless peasants.

These classes stand for immediate
Socialism. Their notion of Social-
ism is a republic ruled by the Coun-
cils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and
Peasants' Deputies. They are against
every form of monarchy and every
form of political power except such
as reposes in the hands of the Coun-
cils of Deputies. They are against
all governments of the type of the
governments of Lvoff and Kerensky.
They intend to prepare our two
hundred million Russians for govern-
ment by the Councils of Deputies.

They oppose the division of
power which existed during the
Lvoff and Kerensky regimes; that is,
the holding of office of Bour-
geois and capitalist ministers under
pretence that these ministers are
"controlled" by Socialist organiza-
tions outside. Power must be al-
together and directly in the hands of
the Socialists. Every official or-
ganization in the country must be
run by Councils of Deputies.

The Bolsheviks demand that the
Constituent Assembly be called. The
Assembly's real function is to in-
crease the power of the Councils of
Deputies and to organize and to arm
the toiling masses.

The Bolshevik party is deter-
mined to abolish the standing army.
It demands in the meantime every
officer shall be elected directly by the
soldiers. The soldiers, through their
committees, will supervise and con-
trol the actions and orders of all
officers, high and low, and they will
dismiss their officers without any
appeal. No soldier will obey any
officer except the officer so elected.

Needs Armed Proletariat

Russia wants neither standing
army nor police. It needs an armed
proletariat. Its program should be
to arm immediately and universally
the people, so that a great militia
may be formed. The capitalistic
employer will be obliged to pay his
workers during their days of service
in the militia.

The state must abolish entirely
the official class and official ranks
as they now exist. In the Russian
state the people will directly elect
its own officials; and it will directly
dismiss them. The new state will
abolish the system under which big
officials get high salaries. In Russia,
as I see it, the best official will get
about the same salary as the best
working man.

The Bolshevik program is ab-
solutely opposed to imperialistic
wars and to all capitalistic govern-
ments which wage such wars.

The Bolsheviks are against all
forms of annexation, and they re-
fuse to accept any declaration
against annexation made by a cap-
italistic government. The only way
to force capitalistic governments to
renounce annexation is to annihilate
capitalistic governments.

A capitalistic government cannot
express the people's will; and on this
point it is the duty of us Bolsheviks
to enlighten and warn the masses.

On the question of monarchy in
the world generally the Bolsheviks
repudiate the "Tame Socialist" policy
of being contented for the time be-
ing with the dethronement of Kaiser
Wilhelm. The Bolsheviks proclaim
that the Revolution cannot afford to
wait; and they do not believe in
waiting Revolutionaries. Therefore
in all countries, without any excep-
tions, all sovereigns must be im-
mediately driven from their thrones.
Peasants Must Get Land

On the land question the Bol-
sheviks accept no compromise. All
the land must be immediately con-
fiscated and handed over to the peo-
sants. Food production must be im-
mediately increased and the soldiers
must be better fed. The Councils
of Workmen's Deputies, the Councils
of Delegates of Banking Employees
and other democratic organizations
must prepare for the immediate
union of all banks into a single State
bank. This step shall be followed
by establishing control by the Coun-
cils of Workmen's Deputies over all
other capitalistic industries.

The Bolshevik International is an
entirely different International from
that of the "Tame Socialists." It
will be organized from and manned
by real Revolutionaries and real
Proletarians. Only these can put a
stop to hideous and criminal mas-
sacres of the nations, and only these
are capable of delivering the human
race from the oppression of cap-
italists. It is such men as the Ger-
man socialist Karl Liebknecht, who is
today languishing in a German
prison—men who intrepidly oppose
their own Bourgeoisie and their own
Tame Socialist Patriots and Na-
tionalists—only such men can es-
tablish a really effective International
which will guarantee peace and
concord between the peoples.

"Colors Of Parties"

The four parties of Russia are as
distinctly different from one another
as are four colors. I should give
each of the parties a color which
indicates its essential character. The
Reactionaries should have a black
flag. They are the real "Black
Hundred" party. The Liberals
should have a yellow flag; for that
is the color of men who serve cap-
italism voluntarily. The "Tame So-
cialists" flag is pink. The "Tame
Socialists" whole policy is feeble-
ness and compromise, and it resem-
bles rose water.

The Bolshevik flag is red. Red is
the Socialist color, the emblem of
the International Revolution which
is soon to come.

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Sicawei Weather Report

Wednesday, February 27, 1918.

26.—Very cloudy and squally weather strong northerly gale setting in along the whole coast. The barometers have considerably risen in North China; they are still falling in the south.

27.—Gloomy overcast weather. Barometer reading above the average. NNE winds.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg. mm.	767.89	770.89
Bar. at Centg. inches.	30.23	30.35
Variation mm for 24h	19.37	19.72
Variation mm for 21h	12.38	12.48
Wind—Direction	NNE	N
Wind—Kilom per hour	17	24
Wind—Miles	10.7	14.9
Temperature—Cen	4°3	4°3
Temperature—Fah	39.5	39.5
Humidity co	80	77
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Continuous Chain Of Carved Ivory

"From the earliest dawn of the human race until our time, ivory has held a first place as a material for making the pleasing little luxuries of life, religious or civil." A.M. Cust says in "The Ivory Workers of the Middle Ages." Cave-man has left behind him incised sketches of animals, the product of his leisure moments; all literature tells of the use of it, and the digger's spade turns up a series of charming objects, from the ornamental hair combs of a prehistoric princess, who dazzled the Egyptian court some seven thousand years B. C., to the ivory-handled walking stick of some Greek who lived at the outset of this most prosaic era.

"To this passion for carved ivory we owe our knowledge of the continuity of art for many centuries after the break up of the Roman Empire, and the almost complete cessation of monumental sculpture. In fact, no such continuous chain has survived in any other artistic production; and this alone makes the study of the craft of such intense interest, illustrating as it does the early quickening of art in a period of great obscurity between the old order and the new."

"The best period for commencing the study of medieval ivory-carving," the writer goes on to say, "is with the Fourth Century A. D., and the great series of consular diptychs which form the backbone of the early history of the craft and created a type which lasted through the whole medieval era."

"Theodosius the Great (395) divided the Roman Empire between his two sons. Arcadius ruled the Eastern Empire, his capital continuing at Constantinople. Honorius, then only eleven years old, nominally governed the Western. Two consuls were chosen for the East and West, their names continuing to give the legal date to the year, according to the ancient custom. And though every vestige of political power was gone, the post was the object of much ambition, it being a personal favor of the Emperor, and conferring on the holder the highest rank. It also brought great popularity with the people, who still honored the name of consul, full of

memories of the great republic and still more passionately appreciated the games in the circus, which it was the expensive privilege of the Consul to inaugurate on his accession.

"These games were an occasion of great ostentation, and were carried out with lavish expenditure. First there was a procession of all the dignitaries of the city, in which the Consul was the most important figure; this was greeted on its arrival at the amphitheater by the tens of thousands of spectators starting up and clapping their hands, then all were breathlessly still while the Consul, cynosure of every eye, flung down into the arena the small white napkin, or Mappa Circensis, with which he, and he alone, might signal the commencement of the games."

"The scene has been preserved for all time on the carved ivory diptychs which were presented by the Consul to the senators and other high officials in commemoration of his office."

"The word diptych is derived from the Greek, 'double folded,' and the diptychs given by the consuls were an elaborate form of the ordinary writing tablets or pugillares, 'a thing held in the fist.' They consisted of two pieces of ivory joined together like a book by hinges, decorated on the outside and grooved inside to hold the wax, which was written on by a sharp style. The most important leaf is the right hand one, or that which comes uppermost when the book is closed, on it with a few early exceptions, the Consul's name was always inscribed, the second leaf bearing his titles. These consular diptychs probably contained the 'Fasti Consulares' or List of Consuls up to the year of the donor. They were often gilded, the inscriptions being painted in red; and some were of great size, as the Byzantine Angel in the British Museum, which measures sixteen and one-fourth by five and one-half inches, and is so large that no known tusk would suffice to cut it." It has been thought that the ancients possessed some secret for rolling out ivory or joining it invisibly; but it is more likely, the writer says, that elephants were not so reduced in number and that larger tusks were obtainable.

any big city? This exhaust steam is far from being exhausted, and it has heat that would now be helpful, if it could be rightly utilized.

There are various ways of stating a self-evident fact, and Dudley A. Sargent, gymnasium director of Harvard University, has adopted one of the best in setting forth this proposition: "We shouldn't spend our time developing a man to jump six feet when we have a thousand men who can't jump four feet." In other words, the thing to do first is to get a thousand men jumping four feet; then the six-foot jumpers will come along as a matter of course. Just at this time, however, the long or high jumper is not so much needed as the steady walker.

The performance of Brahms' "Requiem" at Southwark Cathedral, London, has given rise to a heated controversy as to whether Brahms disliked England, as did his friend Treitschke. He was a man of retiring habits and gruff manners. He lived modestly in a small upper flat in Vienna, and his landlady looked after his few requirements. He bluntly refused to go to Cambridge to receive the honorary degree of Mus. Doc., and it was conferred upon him in absentia. He may have thought this little Cantab affair a grim joke. A favorite practical joke of the maestro was to invite his callers to sit in his ill-constructed rocking-chair. As likely as not, the timid visitor would seat himself upon the edge of the chair, and, as likely as not, it would unceremoniously tip him on to the floor. Then gruff Brahms would laugh.

It is a serious question whether the courts in the United States should not be deprived, by legislation, of the authority they now possess to change surnames upon application. The subject has been discussed frequently in the past, but in the present, if for no other reason than the useful aid which names sometimes afford in tracing racial origin, and nativity, objection to the free and easy method of changing them is stronger than ever. In one American city, recently, Kofsmacher was changed to Knox, Levinsky to Levine, Lebenbaum to Lee, Levy to Morton, Greenbaum to Greene, Goshinsky to Goss, and Sinsheimer to Sinton. This sort of thing is not only confusing, but in times like the present, misleading and, possibly, dangerous. In a democracy it is not the name but the man that counts and nobody blames a man for the name he bears, if it belongs to him, and if only he himself respects it.

Champions who raise the "wolf" cry about the number of brewery workers and bartenders who will be without work, in the era of national prohibition now dawning in the United States, will find a direct and conclusive answer in the increasing reports of the scarcity of labor needed for essential business, the

latest of which is made by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which is curtailing service because it says it cannot hire enough men to operate the cars. This false cry, furthermore, recalls the reflection of the philosopher who said, "I look back over a life full of trouble, the most of which never happened."

The Apache Indians of Arizona are said to have taken a step which will do much to free them from the name they have gained for themselves as a synonym for cruelty. Many of them have offered their services for the purpose of helping to save civilization in the present crisis. Our friend Lo must hereafter be credited with being a humanitarian. For centuries the Pueblo Indians of the great Southwest were at his mercy, and took refuge from him in their community houses of inaccessible rocks. He was cruel as no other tribe was cruel; he was

more enduring than any other Indian. No cavalry could ever ride him down in desert or on plains. The sublime setting of the Enchanted Mesa and of Acoma, the Pueblo city in the sky, the world indirectly owes to him, however, and it is perhaps better to contemplate him from that angle than as the sorry creature who has given his name to the hoodlum of the Paris streets.

The original of the letter written by Horace Greeley, some time near the middle of the '40s, in reply to the application of a discharged soldier boy for advice, and in which occurred the famous phrase, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," is supposed to have been destroyed, with other valuable historic papers, in a must hereafter be credited with being a humanitarian. For centuries the Pueblo Indians of the great Southwest were at his mercy, and took refuge from him in their community houses of inaccessible rocks. He was cruel as no other tribe was cruel; he was

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All Over The World

For utter grimness in the matter of humor no one surely could well surpass the Turkish Grand Vizier, Palestine, he declares, must remain under Turkish rule. And why? Because, as he puts it, "the sovereignty of a neutral power of another faith is most desirable from a Christian standpoint, as friction among Christian sects would otherwise lead to the greatest inconvenience." The mighty host of Christians from Armenia, from Syria, from almost anywhere in the Turkish Empire, echo "most desirable."

The Turkish method of preventing the "great inconveniences" is as effective as that which secured that "quiet" which "reigned" at Warsaw on a memorable occasion.

The by-product engineer, he who finds out how to turn waste into something useful, is the man of the hour. But why should he not think of the tremendous waste of heat, in these days of coal shortage, in the haunting plumes of exhaust steam from the hundreds of steam stacks in

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Shanghai, February 27, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 104=Ta. 96.15
@ 72.2=Mex. \$133.17
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 71.925
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Ta. 279
Bar Silver per tael 1223
Copper Cash per tael 1223
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/3d=Ta. 4.75
exch. @ 72.2=Mex. \$6.65
Peking Bar Ta. —
Native Interest30

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 42d.
Bank Rate of Discount %
Market rate of discount:—
3 m/s %
6 m/s %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d/s
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.76
Consols \$

Exchange Closing Quotations

London Demand 4/23
India nominal T.T. 3923
Paris Demand T.T. 5743
New York Demand T.T. 1001
Hongkong Demand T.T. 691
Japan T.T. 513
Batavia T.T. 225

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cdn. 4/43d.
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/43d.
London 6 m/s. Cdn. 4/43d.
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/43d.
Paris 4 m/s. 6953
New York 4 m/s. 1043

Customs House Exchange Rates

For February
Hk. Ta. 4.31 @ 4/31 \$1
1 @ 581 = Pence 6.47
1 @ 1011 = Gold \$1
1 @ 1011 = Yen 3.18
1 @ 1011 = Rupee 3.58
1 @ 1011 = Rouble 3.58
1 @ 1011 = Men \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, February 27, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Telephone Ta. 76.75
Anglo Japan Ta. 8.70
Batu Amas Ta. 0.90
Chemicals Ta. 1.15
Chengs Ta. 2.10

Unofficial
Shanghai Docks Ta. 85.00
Anglo Dutch Ta. 4.00
Karans Ta. 11.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, February 27, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
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BAR SILVER

London, February 22.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 42d. Absence
Competition Bull.
Previous quotation, London, February 21.
Bar Silver Spot: 42d. Steady.

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WAR PICTURES SO NICE
CARRIER STEALS THEM

Then His Father Sells Them
And Both Are Sent
To Prison

Four years' imprisonment was imposed on a Chinese Post Office mail carrier, named Zao Woo-koon, in the Mixed Court yesterday for stealing printed mail matter. A sentence of two years' penal servitude was given his father for disposing of the stolen property. The stolen matter, which consisted chiefly of war pictorials, was found in the home of the accused. The father admitted having sold six copies of the pictures, while the son stated that he took them for fun, because the pictures were very nice to look at.

Lancastrians Meet
This Evening

The annual general meeting of the Lancastrians in China will be held at 9 o'clock this evening in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce rooms, 1 Yuen-mingyuen Road.

S.S. KWANGCHI TAKEN OFF

Because of the demand of the Wenchow merchants that the China Merchants' steamer Kwangchi should be taken off the service between Shanghai and Wenchow on account of its old age and small size, the company will replace the boat with the Feiching which leaves for Wenchow tonight.

'DIVINITY' SALE TODAY
AT WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Other Good Things Too; War Relief Shop Is To Move Soon

Today is "Divinity" day at the American Woman's Exchange, corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Montauban, by reason of the scheduled arrival of a toothsome batch of the fudge which bears that classification. But also making a strong bid for honors of the day will be a consignment of fresh homemade peanut brittle. These are today's specialties, but there are other sorts of candies as well.

Prominent among yesterday's receipts of homemade stock at the Exchange was a delicious looking lot of jams and jells, including some "marrow" jam, which was a new one to those present but looks a winner.

With Easter in the offing the Exchange is laying in a line of artistic and suitable Easter Cards. Those in charge also wish to remind patrons that the Exchange is a center for daily linens, baby clothes and like handwork which is sent in by convents and schools from different parts of the country.

It is announced that the Exchange Show will remove from its present location in the Ben Building in about two weeks time, and will open new quarters at No. 128 Bubbling Well Road, where the premises are now being refitted and decorated. It is hoped in the new home to be able to serve teas in the afternoons and thus obtain another source of revenue for the War Relief Work funds.

Mrs. Brodie, who has so capably conducted the business of the shop since its opening, is to leave on a visit during the next two weeks and during her absence Mrs. Pondy and Mrs. Mohler will be in charge.

Correspondence

In response to an inquiry by "Inquisitive" regarding the chimneys of the Riverside Power Station the following reply is given by the Electricity Department:

"In answer to yours of the 25th instant, with reference to the new chimneys that are being erected at the Riverside Station, the chimney of present erected is one of four which will be required for the new boiler house extensions that are being carried out, and is 6 ft. higher than the two existing stacks outside the old boiler house."

N. Y. K. TO START LINE
FROM N. Y. TO CALCUTTA

Japanese Company Will Commence Operating Via South African Ports in May

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokyo, February 26.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to commence a monthly service between New York and Calcutta. The first ship will sail from Calcutta for New York in May, calling at Colombo, South African ports and Saint Lucia. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will also start early in March a Japan-Calcutta service.
A perfect understanding is said to have been reached with the British steamship companies for operating these new routes.

Uchida Will Delay
Longer In Petrograd

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokyo, February 26.—Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd, has postponed his departure. It is believed that a new proposal has been made by the Russian Government.

News Briefs

Another young Chinese, named Tsang Kyi-fan, was yesterday charged in the Mixed Court with manslaughter in having caused the death of a child by recklessly driving his car. He was fined \$500 and the Assessor, Mr. Byrne, suggested to the police that his licence be suspended at least one year.

A Chinese was given in the Mixed Court yesterday seven years' imprisonment for armed robbery.

A. Holler, an Austrian charged with unlawful entry into China without a permit, was ordered yesterday at the Mixed Court to register as an enemy subject with the police. Before judgment, Mr. Allen, on behalf of a Russian, made an application for the arrest of the accused in order to prevent him from running away. This was refused on the ground that there was no chance for him to escape, also that that case did not concern the Mixed Court.

Announcement that Mr. J. A. Schuurman has been attached to the Netherlands Consulate-General as Consul in place of Mr. M. J. Quist, who is transferred to Yokohama, is contained in the Municipal Gazette.

Applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master or Mistress of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys will be received by the Municipal Council.

It is announced in the Municipal Gazette that the Municipal Normal School will reopen for the Spring term on March 4 at 5 p.m. at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Roads. Classes will meet Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock and on Saturdays from 8.45 a.m. to 11 a.m. Registrations will be received March 2 from 9 to 10 a.m. and March 4 at 4.30 p.m.

Additional lighting for the western portion of Lungmen Road by suspending centrally the existing lamp at the junction of Yates Road and by suspending three additional 60 c.p. lamps, is announced in the Municipal Gazette.

Northern papers report that Mr. W. J. Daniel of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Tientsin, will leave soon to join the British Army. He is expected to be in Shanghai this week and will embark on the Pacific Mail Steamer Ecuador for the United States.

The postponed inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Poochi is expected to be resumed this morning at the Custom House.

Gen. Horvath Confers
With Allied Ministers

General Horvath, the director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, accompanied by Prince N. A. Koudacheff, the Russian Minister to Peking, called on the British and Japanese Ministers in Peking Tuesday and conferred with them on the measures to be taken in dealing with the Russian situation and the disposal of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Fire In Shanghai
Club's Chimney

A flare in one of the chimneys of the Shanghai Club created a flurry among the crowds along the Bund shortly after 6 o'clock last evening and sent the Deluge Company of the Brigade hustling to the scene. Beyond the sparks and the scorching of the paint outside the flue there was nothing to the fire.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following Municipal Staff changes are reported in the Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending February 23:
Police Force.—Miss R. King is appointed Stenographer and Typist at the Mixed Court on three months' probation from February 18.
1st Class Inspectors C. Dewing and W. R. Kinnipie are promoted to be Chief Inspectors from January 1.
Two months' leave is granted to Japanese Interpreter Tsunesaki Maruyama from March 1.
Public Works Department.—Mr. T. P. Moorehead is appointed temporarily as Engineering Assistant from February 2.
Finance Department.—Mr. L. D. Lemaire is appointed Assistant Accountant from June 1.
Long leave is granted to Mr. W. J. Burke-Scott, Assistant, from March 18.

HUNAN QUAKED, TOO

China Press Correspondence
Slangtan, Hunan, February 14.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in this city yesterday afternoon at half past one o'clock. Chairs were shaken, pictures on the wall swayed, dishes in the cupboard rattled, and for some moments there was a general feeling of uneasiness. From reports that are coming in, it is evident that the shock was general in this part of Hunan.

S. V. C. COMMISSIONS

Medical Staff.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant a commission as Captain is authorised for issue to Dr. E. L. Marsh and Lieut. F. M. Nield is promoted to be Captain.
Customs Company.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant a commission as 2nd Lieut. is authorised for issue to Mr. S. V. Mills.

Ludendorff Caused
Break With America,
Is Gerard's Opinion

Former Ambassador Says German Staff Controlled Kaiser's Actions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 25.—A further instalment of the new book by Mr. James W. Gerard declares that the ultimate power in Germany rests with the German Staff, which more or less controls the actions of the Kaiser and even claims the right to the final decision in questions of foreign policy. Hence Mr. Gerard concludes that it was General von Ludendorff who decided on a rupture with America.

U.S. Army Man Jailed;
Won't Fight Germans

Officer Of Teutonic Descent Must Serve Term Of 25 Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 25.—Captain Senke, who was born a German, has been dismissed from the Army and sentenced to twenty-five years hard labor for resigning on the ground that he could not fight against his kinsmen.

Japanese Industries
To Mobilise Soon

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokyo, February 26.—The mobilization of industry is contemplated by the Government and it is expected that the scheme will soon be submitted to the Diet.

ORLANDO GOVERNMENT
SUSTAINED BY DEPUTIES

Italian Chamber Passes Vote Of Confidence By 340 To 44

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, February 24.—The Chamber of Deputies, after speeches by Baron Sonnino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Orlando, the Premier, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 340 votes to 44.

General Rawlinson
Arrives At Versailles

Assumes Position Of British Representative On Allied War Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 24.—General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the successor of General Sir Henry Wilson, has arrived at Versailles.

British Cabinet Again
Considers Irish Rule

Condition Of Certain Section Causes Concern But Plans Are Not Revealed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 25.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet has been considering the condition of part of Ireland. He declined to state at present whether measures to strengthen the hands of the Executive were contemplated.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Curtain 9.15
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY Presents
The Frawley Company
In a Series of "New" and "Up to the minute" plays

Tonight	"It Pays To Advertise"
Feb. 28th	By special arrangement with Coban and Harris. A Living Driving Business Truth, emphasized by timely exaggerations and "Peppered" with the jolliest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles. Everybody knows "It Pays To Advertise" and everyone is bound to feel happier and better equipped for the day's work after seeing the Frawley's play it.
Friday March 1st	Willard Mack's Success
Saturday March 2nd	"KICK IN" The play that "Gripped" New York Audiences for two solid seasons.
Monday March 4th	By arrangement with Arthur Hopkins
Tuesday March 5th	"A Successful Calamity" A Comedy in two acts by Claire Rummer.
Wednesday and Thursday 6th & 7th	"The Thirteenth Chair" A Drama in Three Acts by Bayard Veiller

Booking at Moutrie's—Usual Prices

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Two Nights Only Feb. 28th and March 1st.

"JUDEX"

A Great Cinema Romance of Love, Emotion and Mystery. Adapted from the well-known novel by M. ARTHUR BERNEDÉ and LOUI FEUILLEADE

Episode 2.	"A CANINE RESCUE"
Episode 4.	"THE SECRET OF THE TOMB"
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE	ANNALS OF THE WAR
Depicting interesting scenes from the Front.	
"GERTIE'S JOY-RIDE"	L-ko Comedy.
MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.	"JUDEX"
1st and 2nd Episodes	
MATINEE, Sunday at 3 p.m.	Showing 3rd and 4th Episodes
of	"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
Saturday Evening, March 2nd	"CAPTAIN KIDDO"
Pathe's Gold Rooster Play, FIVE PARTS.	Featuring BABY MARIE OSBORNE.

ISIS THEATRE

CORNER OF JUKONG and NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

The House of Quality and Comfort, Showing the Very Best Pictures. Most Reasonable Charges.

TONIGHT	TONIGHT
MOLLIE KING	THE CHARMING ARTISTE
Featuring in	
"ALL MAN"	An Overpowering Comedy-Drama.
— IN FIVE PARTS —	
With its Fascinating Glamour and Temptations, Pictured With Vivid Realism.	
SEE TONIGHT	In the Screaming Keystone Comedy
MABEL & FATTY	— IN TWO PARTS —
"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"	"THE SEA NYMPHS"
On Monday, 4th March.	
Coming! "PANTHEA"	"PANTHEA" 7 Parts

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Complete New Programme

TONIGHT
The Last Performance

OF THE
"Submarine Eye"

COMMENCING
FRIDAY, 1ST

"The Strange Case of Mary Page"

Featuring
John Barrymore

AND
OTHER NEW FILMS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Complete New Programme

TONIGHT
The Five Part Feature Film

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO"

Featuring
John Barrymore

AND
OTHER NEW FILMS.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 1	12.00	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
13	12.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	12.00	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	12.00	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	12.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	12.00	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
31	12.00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 28	noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 1	12.00	Nagasaki	Pensa	Br.	R.V.F.
1	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
1	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	12.00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	12.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 28	4.00	Ningpo	Tai-shun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
28	noon	Ningpo, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
28	4.00	Amoy	Yunnan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
28	5.00	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Mar 1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	Br.	B.S.S.
1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
3	12.00	Swatow	Kailong	Br.	B.S.S.
5	12.00	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.S.S.
7	12.00	Takao via Fenchow & Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
8	12.00	Hongkong	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	12.00	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 28	noon	Chinwangtao	Tamsui	Br.	B.S.S.
Mar 1	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.S.
1	12.00	Viadivostok	Pensa	Br.	R.V.F.
1	12.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.S.
1	12.00	Tientsin direct	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
3	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.S.S.
5	12.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenkien	Br.	B.S.S.
5	12.00	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.S.
6	12.00	Tientsin Dairen via Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 28	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tai-shan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
28	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar 1	M.N.	do	Taiung	Br.	B.S.S.
1	M.N.	do	Tuckoo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
1	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.
3	M.N.	do	Yangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.S.S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agents	North
Feb 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3888 Br.	B.S.S.	CNCW
27	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	3151 Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
27	Swatow	Fengtien	1073 Br.	B.S.S.	CNW
27	Swatow	Shantung	919 Br.	B.S.S.	WTW
27	Viadivostok	Pensa	2970 Rus.	R.V.F.	9 p
27	Hankow	Kutwo	1924 Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
27	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263 Br.	B.S.S.	CNW
27	Japan	Takushima maru	3673 Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
27	Hongkong	Kailong	987 Br.	B.S.S.	WTW
27	Hankow	Tai-shan	1126 Jap.	N.Y.K.	LFDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agents
Feb 27	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719 Br.	B.S.S.
27	do	Nanyang maru	1988 Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	do	Tehshing	937 Br.	Geddes & Co.
27	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shantung	1082 Br.	B.S.S.
27	Chefoo	Sunkiang	987 Br.	B.S.S.
27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3888 Br.	B.S.S.
27	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	3151 Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 3,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangsu, Captain J. Carlson, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckoo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 28, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Feiching, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Mar. 1, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kailong, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave on Friday Mar. 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHEW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo wharf on March 7, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo wharf on March 15, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Thursday, February 28, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN direct.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo wharf on March 5, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain ... will be despatched on March 25, through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Dec. 14
Kamakura Maru	Jan. 12
Kanagawa Maru	Jan. 12
Mishima Maru	Jan. 21
Moumoutshire	Jan. 30
For Liverpool	Feb. 17
Kawachi Maru	Jan. 24
Taihyu Maru	Jan. 24
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	Dec. 1
Matoppo	Dec. 1
For San Francisco	Jan. 31
Adeline Smith	Jan. 31
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 12
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 12
Venezuela	Feb. 3
For Tacoma	Jan. 2
Javary	Jan. 2
For Seattle	Feb. 17
Suva Maru	Feb. 17
For Vancouver	Feb. 25
Harold Dollar	Feb. 25
Key West	Feb. 21

C. N. C.

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YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang. Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEI-HAI-WEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 28th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 11-13 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 6

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	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6

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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. **AFRICA MARU** ... (18,000 tons) Capt. ... Mar. 24, Mar. 25

For Hongkong

"CANADA MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Mar. 14, Mar. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Mar. 3, Mar. 5

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Viadivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Book Your Passage to JAPAN

Via an

"Empress" Steamer

for the

Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 152.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

Business and Official Notices

HARBOUR NOTIFICATION

No. 1 of 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls have declared the port of HONGKONG to be infected.

All vessels arriving therefrom are to abide, and be governed, by the Sanitary Regulations for the port of Shanghai.

H. G. Myhre,
Harbour Master.

Approved:

R. H. R. Wade,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,

Shanghai, 27th February, 1918.

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Shanghai, February 28, 1918.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Race Meeting, 1918

APPLICATIONS for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1918, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd March, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Friday, 1st March, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16951

NOTICE

S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU" sailing from Shanghai in the middle of March. Cargo for Seattle and Overland points of America to be accepted.

For further information apply to Telephone North 167.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

16958

National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 23rd February, 1918.

16954

NOTICE

SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB

(Palace Hotel Building)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

From March 1st, 1918

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Daily \$5.00

Every other day.. \$4.00

Twice a week.... \$3.00

Including Hair Cut and Shampooing once a month only.

16949

PALACE HOTEL

GRAND CONCERT

on March 1st, at 9.15 p.m. given by

The Famous Mezzo Soprano
MADAMOISELLE SYLA LANZA,
from the Italian-American Co.

Kindly assisted by
MME. DE REVERS (Soprano)
MR. OCTAVE HODGEE (Pianist)
and
The Astor House Orchestra.

Tickets for sale at Palace Hotel
and Astor House.

Admission \$3.00.

16917

NOTICE

The management of The Astor House Hotel announce that after the performance of the Frawley Company at the Lyceum Theater on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, February 26th and 28th, they will give a Supper Dance commencing at 11.00 p.m. Supper will be served in the New Ball Room.

For reservations, apply to Jacques Klass, Superintendent of Service, Astor House Hotel. Admittance \$1.50 including Supper.

Music, Astor House Orchestra.

NOTICE

DYNAMO WANTED

Used or New 15 to 30 K.W., 220 volts, Direct Current Belt-Driven Dynamo, alone or with Switchboard, with or without Oil Engine. APRIL DELIVERY. Reply, giving COMPLETE details to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

16959 F.28.

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horne Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

BILL SMITH SAYS

"Enthusiasm is an explanation of what happens when the Brain and Heart meet and explode at white heat."

"Elephant Head" Wines and spirits are guaranteed.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents



SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16894



ASK me for a reading of your life (HOROSCOPE); your good and bad tendencies, capacities, prospects for success, and provisions for the future.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness? If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR. I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.
Large Klippers 40 cents each.
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.
Large Size 40 cts.
Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!
Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Telephone North 639

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

METALS AND HARDWARE

We carry a full line of CLUFF'S "Blue Ribbon" Fruits GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641

143 Bubbling Well Rd.

Phone West 800



PERFORATORS

"Cancelled"

"Void"

"Paid"

Tel. 4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Tel. 4778

Opening Notice

I beg to inform the public that I am shortly opening a High-class French Pastry and Confectionery Shop, under the name of "MARCEL" at 243-A. Szechuen Road (near Nanking Road).

Having had considerable experience in Paris and Moscow in similar establishments, I can guarantee to give every satisfaction to customers.

Specialties: - Fancy cakes, biscuits, tarts, savarins, petits fours, and all kinds of French and Russian sweets and bonbons. Vol-au-vents, galantines, French pastries, and ornamental dishes, suitable for dinners & suppers, I shall also have an assortment of sweets in fancy boxes.

Orders will be carefully and promptly attended to, under my personal supervision.

Patronage Solicited

MARCEL GARNIER

243A SZECHUEN ROAD

16925

Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mij-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-yuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16943

Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mij-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cozy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Central, furnished

rooms, board optional. Apply 3, Minghong Road. Tel. North 2650.

16965

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

16831 F.28.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: Godown space in rear of International Bank Building, 2A Kikiang Road, for about 3 months. Apply to Carter, Macy & Co., Inc.

16963 F.28.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET in Mission Compound at Pont Ste. Catherine, 2 large bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., partly furnished if necessary. Small garden. Address: J. W. Crofoot, West Gate, Shanghai.

16956 F.28.

MOKANSHAN HOUSE to let, Address J. W. Crofoot, West Gate, Shanghai.

16956 F.28.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Route Say Zoong to let, June, July, August, September, five rooms, small garden. Modern conveniences. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

16962 M.1.

TO LET: 56 Avenue Dubail. Best part French district. Choice 6-room residence. Trams pass door. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, 38, Nanking Road.

16962

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished house, or rooms and board, for family of three adults. Preferably with an American family. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

16946 F.28.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by lady typist, work after office hours. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

16959 F.28.

YOUNG MAN (Britisher), 22 years, single, with 4 years commercial experience, desires a post in import and export firm. Good salary necessary, good prospect essential. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

16942 F.28.

COMPETENT Chinese stenotypist wants extra work after office hours. Salary reasonable. Please apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

16947 F.28.

WANTED by young American, position as office assistant. Speaks several dialects of Chinese fluently. A.T. references. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

16937 F.28.

WANTED, by an experienced young Chinese (at present employed), position as bookkeeper and typist. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

16935 F.28.

ADVERTISER, Korean, seeks position as cook in boarding house or family. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

16940 M.2.

POSITION WANTED by well-educated Chinese as interpreter, translator or general office clerk. Outport no objection. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

16919 M.1.

WANTED by an experienced young American (at present employed), position as clerical assistant or shipping clerk in any American, British or Ally firm. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

16894 F.28.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

PUPILS WANTED: American teacher (university graduate) gives English lessons to small classes at reasonable rates. Apply at Room 4, Montford Place Private Hotel, between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.

16964 M.1.

ENGLISH LESSONS given to Chinese pupils by experienced lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

16959 F.28.

Exchange and Mart

ONE pointer dog, brown, one year old, good worker. Good retriever land and water. Price Tls. 50 (Tals fifty only). Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

16952 F.28.

WANTED, Analytical balance. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

16952

FOR SALE: Yu Yuen Road, 4 mow, Tals 5,000; 3 mow, Tals 3,000. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

16952

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8